

Established 1881
BROADWAY AND HILL
EIGHTH STREET

ay!

onomy
in Our

ement
ORE

and these are a few
examples of the many
money saving values

ancy Color Combinations, 89c
he Prettiest Imaginable, \$1.49
Muslin, Colored Collars, 49c
Percelle, Belted, Pockets, 98c
Nainsook, sizes 36 to 44, 59c
ves, Two Clasp Style, 39c
in Good Assortment, only 95c
Three Popular Odors, 12 1/2c
lain and Two Toned Effects, 39c
Eight Hosiery, Reinforced, 25c
ton Union Suits, 34 to 38, 29c
in Conventional Designs, 79c
e, Serviceable, Inexpensive, 17 1/2c
Quality, Chamois Finish, 12 1/2c
Hats, Special Price, \$1.45
rocks, Sizes 6 to 14 yrs., \$1.00
entional & Oriental Designs, \$1.79
ecks, Stripes, Plain Colors, 19c
nnants, Variety of Patterns, 88c
annelette, 14 to 17 1/2 sizes, \$1.98
Flannelette, 14 to 18 sizes, 75c
ers, Galatea, 1 to 10 yrs., 49c
ers, Gray Mixtures, 6 to 17, 59c
ainty Figures and Stripes, 49c

MALITY

HERE is a formality
of dress—a dignity and
distinction in wearing
apparel that men of
particular ideas de-
mand.

ability and workmanship to
of clothes, but experience
requirement that produces
a proper formality. 31
constant experience is a de-
ge for you. The finest
domestic fabrics at my new
Prices that will accentuate

South Broadway
of the Investment Building

CTION
Furniture

and Bric-a-Brac
of sale from a country residence
h Grand Ave.
DDAY

English gentlemen's London home
the war and has ordered it sold at
Hand-tufted English rug, 10 ft. by
cabinets, Antique inlaid table, 10 ft.
at tree, 3 pedestals, engraving, etc.
le, 2 very fine chairs, reversible
le, Kidney table, kitchen furniture
le, including 2 wardrobes, 2
le, rug, stair carpets, Developer's
CLARK, Auctioneer.

The jewelry store
California Chicago shop

Brock and Company

RUSSIAN CABINET CRISIS MAY FORCE KERENSKY OUT. Eight German Submarines Sunk in Battles with the British Fleet.

Summary of Encounters.
ENGLAND CLEARING SEA
OF THE U-BOAT TERROR.
Destroyers, Airplanes and Merchant
Vessels Win in Contest with the
Kaiser's Submersibles.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.—Stories of some recent successes of the British navy against German submarines were given in public tonight in a series of descriptions of eight encounters in which eight British U-boats were accounted for. These eight encounters were selected so as to show the whole of anti-submarine action. There was a battle between an auxiliary cruiser and a submarine in another encounter between a seaplane and a submarine, then a battle between two submarines in the British submarine sank a German submarine. Finally, two tales of armed merchant ships against the enemy. From one of our auxiliary cruisers a torpedo was launched on the German submarine, says the report, and out of the water it came away and a seaplane from the ship, making a large landing several commercial vessels, and a seaplane into the air, pieces

A TRAITOR AS DEFINED BY MR. ELIHU ROOT.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)
CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—At a great patriotic rally here tonight Mr. Elihu Root, in defining the attitude of Chicago city officials toward the conduct of the war and incidentally "what constitutes being a traitor," said:

The declaration of war between the United States and Germany completely changed the relations of all the inhabitants of the country to the subject of peace and war. Before the declaration everybody had a right to discuss in private and in public the question whether the United States should carry on war against Germany. But the question of peace or war has now been decided by the President and Congress, the sole authorities which had the right to decide. The decision was made by overwhelming majorities of both houses of Congress. When such a decision has been made the duties—and, therefore, the rights—of all the people of the country immediately change. It becomes their duty to stop discussion upon the question decided, and to act, to proceed immediately to do everything in their power to enable the government of their country to succeed in the war upon which the country has entered.

A nation which declares war and goes on discussing whether it ought to have declared war or not is impotent, paralyzed, imbecile, and earns the contempt of mankind and the certainty of humiliating defeat and subjection to foreign control. A democracy which cannot accept its own decisions, made in accordance with its own laws, but must keep on endlessly discussing the question already decided, has failed in the fundamental requirements of self-government.

But after the decision in favor of war, the country has ranged itself, and the only issue left for the individual citizen is whether he is for or against his country. From that time on arguments against the war in which the country is engaged are enemy arguments. Their spirit is the spirit of rebellion against the government and laws of the United States. Their effect is to hinder and lessen that popular support of the government in carrying on the war which is necessary to success. Their manifest purpose is to prevent action by continuing discussion. They encourage the enemy. They tend to introduce delay and irresolution into our councils.

The men who are speaking and writing and printing arguments against the war now, and against everything that is being done to carry on the war, are rendering more effective service to Germany than they could render in the field with arms in their hands. The purpose and effect of what they are doing is so plain that it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the greater part of them are at heart traitors to the United States and wilfully seeking to bring about the triumph of Germany and the humiliation and defeat of their own country.

Chicago Vindicator.

ROOT DEFINES TREASON AS BAYONETS GLISTEN.

Crowd Rivaling Convention Throng at
National Security Rally.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Treason to America in the world war was defined by Elihu Root and labor was pledged by Samuel Gompers to fight until world peace had been restored. A patriotic rally here tonight by the National Security League for the announced purpose of vindicating Chicago against alleged intimations of unpatriotism.

Mr. Root, the principal speaker, after defining what acts constitute a traitor to America in the present war, said: "As time goes on and the character of these acts become more and more clearly manifest, all who continue to associate with them come under the same condemnation. There are some who doubtless do not understand what this struggle really is."

JAB AT THOMPSON.
At this point the speaker was interrupted by cries of "Hello, Bill," and Mr. Root departed from the text of his speech long enough to declare:

"I don't think he understands it. But I think he will some time." He is alluding to the speaker of the speech, who was born here and is chairman in the absence of Gov. Lowden of Illinois. Fronted by a hedge of glistening bayonets, carried by a detachment of Guardsmen, the speakers addressed a crowd which rivalled any production which has ever filled the Coliseum, both in size and vociferous enthusiasm.

THE LOGIC OF IT.
Said Mr. Root: "The same principles apply to the decision of numerous questions which arise in carrying on the war. Somebody has to decide such questions before there can be action, and when they are decided the action can be only in accordance with the decision. You may be opposed to raising an army in one way and I may be opposed to raising it in another way; and, so long as the

American Troops in France.



Their Home Country.



Reaching for Cigarettes.

Bold Robbery. DIAMOND THIEVES MAKE RICH HALL.

GEMS WORTH THIRTY THOUSAND ARE STOLEN.

Chicago Jeweler Bound to a Chair by Thieves After They Have Looted His Establishment in Heart of the Business District. Employ Ruse in Making Escape.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Unset diamonds and diamond rings, said to be worth \$30,000, were taken by two robbers who surprised Frank L. Plon, a jeweler, in an office building at Madison and Wabash avenues late today. Plon was bound to a chair, but released himself five minutes after the two men had gone, he told the police.

The jeweler was preparing to close his office when the robbers entered. A tray of diamond rings valued at \$5000 was on the show-case, together with a wallet containing \$25,000 worth of unset diamonds. Pointing revolvers at Plon and threatening him with death if he uttered a sound, according to the police, they seized him and tied him to a chair. One of the men stood guard over Plon, while the other swept into his pocket the contents of the tray and the wallet.

In leaving the man who stood guard over the jeweler ran out first and down the stairway, followed by the man with the loot, revolver in hand, calling in apparent excitement: "Stop him; stop him; he's stolen my money."

Several persons between the fifth floor, on which is the office of Plon, and the street saw the fleeing man, but no attempt was made to stop them, and they quickly disappeared in the crowds on the sidewalk.

TYPHOON STRIKES CHINA.
(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A typhoon at Amoy, China, severely damaged the American consulate and killed many natives, the State Department today was advised. No foreigners were killed.

CONFLICTING REPORTS OF KORNILOFF REVOLT.

Insurgent General Within a Few Miles of Petrograd—Offer to Surrender a Probable Trap.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)

PETROGRAD, Sept. 14.—At 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon it was reported that Gen. Korniloff had offered to surrender. At 6 it was said that the offer had been withdrawn. Some of Korniloff's troops were then about twenty miles from Petrograd. It was suspected that the first offer was a trap.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 14, 5:50 p.m.—The Cabinet crisis continued all day. The evening newspapers assert that Premier Kerensky is in a very difficult position, and that his resignation is not excluded from the possibilities. The situation is complicated by the attitude of the Petrograd Council of Deputies, in which last night's meeting of the Bolsheviks for the first time gained an overwhelming majority of 579 against 150 in favor of the extreme radical position, which declares that not only the Social Democrats, but all the representatives of property-owning

REBEL LEADER SHOTS SELF.
This programme also demanded an immediate declaration of a democratic republic, the abolition of private property, working-class control over production, confiscation of war profits, the "merciless taxation" of capital, an immediate invitation to the warring states to conclude peace, etc.

After being received by Premier Kerensky at the Winter Palace and informed of the fate which awaited him, Gen. Korniloff, commander of the Petrograd troops, returned to his lodgings tonight and shot himself. Gen. Krymoff, commander of the troops of Gen. Korniloff, sent to attack Petrograd, the official news agency has announced, has succumbed to the wounds he inflicted upon himself.

KORNILOFF POWERLESS.

M. Soskice, private secretary to Premier Kerensky, told the Associated Press today that "the situation shows steady improvement." Continuing, he said: "Gen. Korniloff has not surrendered, but he is quite prepared to do so and is in a position of complete powerlessness. We have just received an offer of surrender from twelve companies of Korniloff troops, who say they have been deceived, and Gen. Kaledine, who, with his Cossacks, began a menacing movement against the government, has been checked. We expect that he soon will be taken."

[A Petrograd dispatch to Reuters, Limited, under date of September 14, announced the arrest at Moscow of Gen. Kaledine.—Ed.]

From Moscow it is reported that refugees have begun returning to Petrograd. Doubtful elements in the provinces, who certainly would have backed Gen. Korniloff had he succeeded in his revolt, are passing resolutions in support of the provisional government and in condemnation of the revolt.

The new Cabinet is rapidly proceeding toward completion though friction again has arisen between the Constitutional Democrats and the Socialists.

The provisional government, according to the Russian official news agency, has sent an extraordinary special commission to the Russian army headquarters in the field to investigate the Korniloff affair.

Accusation.

FRENCH OFFICIAL UNDER SUSPICION.

ALLEGED POSSESSION OF SWISS MONEY CAUSES COMMENT.

Louis Turrel, lawyer, linked with celebrated Almercyde Case, Which is Credited with Having Precipitated Recent Downfall of the Ribot Ministry in France.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Louis Turrel, who represents the Cotes du Nord Department in the Chamber of Deputies, is openly accused of having had in his possession recently \$5400 in Swiss money. Turrel, who is a lawyer, explains that it was paid him for acting in his professional capacity.

The investigation is proceeding into the mysterious death of Miguel Almercyde, the pacifist anarchist director of the Bonnet Rouge, and alleged agent of German propaganda, who died in Freneyr Frasn August 14. Almercyde was confined there in connection with the government's seizure of a \$20,000 check of German-Swiss origin. The Almercyde case, with which the accusation against Turrel is connected, is expected to precipitate the downfall of the recent Ribot Ministry.

Turrel has been regarded as a sincere patriot. He provoked a bitter debate in the Chamber of Deputies when Gen. Gallieni, then War Minister, urged calling for the colors 400,000 youths of the class of 1917. Turrel demanded that the slackers, of whom there were 45,000 in Paris, be taken from their hiding places and sent to the front before the class of 1917 was called.

THE KAISER'S VIEW OF WILSON'S NOTE.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 14.—Replying to the Stuttgart Chamber of Commerce protest against President Wilson's reply to the Pope's peace proposals, the Emperor, says a dispatch received here, has expressed his thanks for this new promise of Swabian loyalty and the indignant rejection "of the enemy's dishonest enticements."

(Continued on Second Page.)

AMERICAN HOSPITAL MEN QUIT SERVICE IN PIQUE.

Ambulance Corps Members Object to
Command of Maj. Andrews.

BY JOSEPH PIERSON.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Disappointed because a United States hospital corps has not been established for the infantry and artillery training camp in France, 100 American field ambulance service men will leave soon for America. Several hundred more ambulance men, who refuse to continue with the field service as long as Maj. A. Platt Andrews commands it, are arranging their affairs to return to America unless an army camp is established in France.

Others, who lack sufficient funds to return home, will remain in Paris, eager but unable to serve their country directly in a military capacity. They have applied to the

Shipbuilding Plants in San Francisco Plan to Close, Unable to Meet Demands of

FIFTY PER CENT. RAISE
DEMANDED BY AGITATOR

Government Interference Alone can
Prevent General Shut-down,
Employers Declare.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

SAN FRANCISCO BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Sept. 14.—Government interference alone cannot prevent a general strike of the twenty-five unions affiliated with the Metal Trades Council here. The strike is planned for next Monday. A general increase of 50 per cent. is asked by the unions. Their agreement with the Metal Trades Association expires tomorrow. The employers have volunteered a 10 per cent. increase and have been laughed at for their pail.

"We expect to close our plant next Monday," said R. H. Moore of the Moore & Scott Ironworks this afternoon. "The men have asked for a 50 per cent. increase. We cannot give it. So far as we are concerned, no more overtures to arbitrate will be made. We have made the best offer in our power and we are through."

"The plants probably will all close Monday if the men strike, and it may be that they should close. The result probably will be that the government will assume complete charge of the plants. As conditions are now, the plants are better off closed than operating. The men are discontented, are demanding a 50 per cent. increase in wages and many of them are working half-heartedly."

AMOUNT OF CONTRACTS.
Government contracts involving more than \$125,000,000 will go unfulfilled if the iron mills close. The employers say they will not attempt to replace the men at this time.

Local leaders of the labor unions assert that they will not be content with the 50 cents a day increase which the Federal Shipping Board is proposing for the eastern mills. The San Francisco union laborites want an increase that averages about \$2 a day.

The men say that if the Federal government orders the unions not to declare a strike, they will simply refuse to work. They will not be bound by any member of the union. The lawless elements in most of the unions seem to be in complete control; what they really want is about two days of pillage, then they would consent to return to work.

"Blackjack" McGuire asserted at a public meeting of street-car drivers and strike sympathizers in Labor Temple this afternoon that Los Angeles will be the next point of attack as soon as the street-car strike is won here.

McGuire declared it was because

GERMANY'S PEACE HOPES
BASED ON POPE'S NOTE.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 14.—The reply of the Central Powers to the peace note of Pope Benedict, says a Vienna dispatch to the T.J.D., begins by declaring that they regard the papal proposals as a equitable basis for peace negotiations.

Regarding the exchange of occupied territories, arbitration, disarmament and similar proposals, declarations are made, the dispatch adds, which testify to the idealism of the Central Powers and their sincere desire for peace which will insure happiness to all nations.

Conciliatory declarations also are made respecting the settlement of the Balkan question, Poland and the restoration of Belgium, but emphasis is laid on the condition that the

ALIVE TO THEIR OPPORTUNITIES

Productive advertising has been responsible for more merchandising and other business successes than any other known agency.

As a result of the universal recognition of this truth, every merchant and business man studies and analyzes the advertising situation in the territory in which he does business, and each spends his advertising appropriation with the newspaper, or other publicity medium, that brings him the most satisfactory returns on the money invested.

Every week in the month and every month in the year, for more than a quarter of a century, the LOS ANGELES TIMES has printed a greater volume of classified and display advertising and a greater number of separate advertising announcements than any other Los Angeles newspaper.

No one dares deny or dispute this statement, and for any other local newspaper to claim that its advertising columns are even approximately as productive as those of THE TIMES is to attempt to disregard the experience and discredit the intelligence of the vast army of successful business builders whose patronage has made possible the year-in and year-out advertising supremacy of THE TIMES.

The first of the following tables is an eloquent testimonial to the fact that THE TIMES is constantly growing in the confidence and patronage of the local merchants and business men who wish to reach the buying public, and the second tabulation shows the extent to which THE TIMES dominates this advertising field both in the volume of advertising and in the number of separate announcements.

TIMES GAINS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDING AUG. 31, 1917.

	1916.	1917.	Gain.
June	1,045,312 lines	1,083,222 lines	38,010 lines
July	1,045,506 lines	1,131,018 lines (5 Sundays)	85,512 lines
August	983,906 lines	1,051,848 lines	67,942 lines

Total gain.....191,464 lines

LOCAL ADVERTISING RECORD FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPT. 8, 1917.

	Total lines advertising	Separate announcements
THE TIMES	228,914	14,713
Second morning newspaper	172,914	4,713
Third morning newspaper	130,296	3,365
First evening newspaper	129,706	2,149
Second evening newspaper	126,694	2,674
Third evening newspaper	74,696	408

American Troops in France Practicing as Bomb-throwers.



Latest photos from the front. Line-up of American troops practicing bomb-throwing at their training camp somewhere behind the firing line in France. This is an offensive in which the Americans excel. Their action and accuracy have astonished French officers instructing them. Within a short time they will be putting their newly-acquired knowledge into actual practice. The upper photo shows the first position of the bomb-throwers and the lower their position after delivery.

SEATTLE STRIKE TIES UP
GOVERNMENT SHIP WORK.

Demand for Eight-Hour Day Interferes
with War Preparations.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

SEATTLE, Sept. 14.—The labor situation in the State of Washington became critical today when shipyard workers struck in Seattle shipyards against the use of lumber manufactured in mills working ten hours a day. Several wooden shipyards were completely tied up and the four large steel shipyards were inconvenienced. In number, the strikers are from 2000 to 4000.

There is danger that the steel yards will be tied up, because the men who make the scaffolding in the yards are out. The men who struck today are making no demand for higher wages, but are acting in sympathy with the sawmill and logging workers of the State, who went on strike nearly two months ago.

The spokesman of the strikers of today is Jay G. Brown, president of the International Shingle Weavers

Clearing Sea.

(Continued from First Page.)

An explosive charge was dropped.

The ship circled around and dropped another charge. The explosion of this charge was followed after two or three seconds by another much more violent explosion, which shook the vessel from stem to stern. The water became black over a large area and a considerable quantity of thick oil and foam came to the surface.

SUBMARINES BATTLE.

"Third—One of our submarines sighted an enemy submarine on the starboard bow and so dived, but after seeing him through a periscope for a few minutes, lost sight of him. Our boat came to the surface again and three hours later saw the enemy on the starboard bow and altered his course and again was lost to view. He again was detected, our course was altered as necessary, and when a favorable position was obtained a torpedo was fired. A splash was observed close to his stern and a few seconds later the enemy was seen with his conning tower and a considerable amount of water, smoke hanging around it and the conning tower half submerged. A minute or two later he disappeared.

"Fourth—A seaplane proceeded to attack an enemy submarine which he observed maneuvering into position to fire a torpedo at a passing merchant ship. Before the seaplane arrived over the submarine the latter submerged, but three bombs were dropped on the position where he disappeared. Five minutes later a large upheaval was noticed where the bombs were dropped. This could best be compared to a huge bubble rising some distance above the level of the sea and distinctly visible for a minute or more. There was no further sign of the submarine.

FOLLOWING THE WAKE.
"Fifth—A patrol noticed a wake with a considerable amount of foam traveling parallel with her course a short dis-

Hospital Men.

(Continued from First Page.)

of us want to join the United States Army. We cannot get into the aviation branch because of technical points, which, however, will not keep us out of the infantry or artillery.

"We have been at the French fighting line enough times to know something more about war than when we left America. We have been under fire many times during the five months which we have served in the ambulance service."

With Hightower was Orville Davis, John L. Patton, son of James A. Patton, and Maurice James. All except James, who is a Y.M.C.A. secretary, are in the American Field Ambulance Service. They have been hardened by life at the front, bronzed by open air, and are fit candidates for the war against Germany.

SHORE LIBERTY.

AMERICAN NAVAL BASE IN BRITISH WATERS, Sept. 14.—

(By the Associated Press.) Shore liberty, which Americans below the rank of lieutenant-commander are given, was recommended today by the British admiralty.

The ban followed the unfortunate encounter between J. W. Plummer, a naval aviator, and a German submarine. The ban against Americans below the rank of lieutenant-commander traveling to and from their city or its suburbs still is in force.

NEW LINE PLANNED
BY WESTERN PACIFIC.

(BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)

SAN FRANCISCO BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Sept. 14.—San Francisco railroad and shipping circles greeted with interest today the announcement of Western Pacific Railroad officials that the company intends entering the city with a direct line via the peninsula.

This intention was revealed for the first time at a hearing before the Railroad Commission at San Jose of the railroad's application for certain grade crossings and terminal privileges. Asked why the company wished particularly to run a belt line along the southern edge of San Jose and establish its freight terminal there, Allan P. Matthews, attorney for the company, said it was to give access to the peninsula route to San Francisco.

MEXICO INTERESTED.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 14.—The revelation that Heinrich von Eckhardt, the German Minister to Mexico, had been employing Folke Cronholm, former Swedish Charge d'Affaires here, to convey information from Von Eckhardt to the Benin Foreign Office has excited tremendous interest in both Mexican and foreign circles.

Government officials, still without official information, today gave newspaper accounts their close attention. None would give an opinion, however, and it is believed the attitude the Mexican government means to take will not be disclosed until a copy of Von Eckhardt's letter is formally forwarded through the Ambassador Bonilla or delivered by the American Ambassador here.

Ambassador Fletcher said today he had received no instructions

MISSOURI MAN HEAD
OF RURAL CARRIERS.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

KANSAS CITY (Mo.) Sept. 14.—Louisville, Ky., was selected as the city for the next convention of the Rural Mail Carriers' Association, which closed its meeting here today.

The following officers were elected: President, Claude A. Smith, Guthrie, Mo.

Vice-president, W. J. Morrison, Fremont, O.

Secretary, Ed Landwehr, Schererville, Ill.

Treasurer, S. D. Clark, West de Pere, Wis.

Executive board, W. H. James, Ames, Iowa; and J. E. Johnson, Graycourt, S. C.

SHIPYARD STRIKES BIG
WORRY TO WASHINGTON.

Unions Threaten to Add \$200,000,000 to
Cost of Building Programme.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The labor situation in shipbuilding plants is giving the Shipping Board serious concern. A threatened walkout of iron trade workers at San Francisco and strikes at Seattle and New York present the most serious difficulties the board is facing.

Representatives of both employers and employees are here from Seattle, and a New York delegation came today to take up the situation in New York repair yards.

With the assistance of its wage adjustment board, the Shipping Board is trying to work out a wage scale by zones, which it hopes will be adopted by the building workers everywhere. The system is patterned after the navy scale.

Diplomacy.

DEMAND FROM FRANCE
FOR SWEDEN TO EXPLAIN.

German Minister in Argentina Ordered
to Berlin to Report on Expose.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]

STOCKHOLM, Thursday, Sept. 13.—(Delayed.) The French Minister to Sweden called today at the Foreign Office to request an explanation of the cable dispatches sent by the German Minister to Argentina through the Swedish Legation.

WANT LUXBURG IN BERLIN.
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 14.—Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Minister, has requested the Argentine Legation at Berlin to communicate telegraphically a request to Count Luxburg, the German Minister in Argentina, to come to Berlin in order personally to report, according to advices received here from Berlin.

The Argentine government also has been asked to secure a safe passage for Count Luxburg, who is en route to Berlin.

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Ambassador Fletcher said today he had received no instructions

from Washington regarding the affair and did not complete conversations with the Foreign Office here on the subject.

TO FERRET OUT DETAILS.
ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P. LONDON, Sept. 14.—An official statement issued by the Swedish government, telegraphs the correspondent at Stockholm of the Central News Agency, says that O. A. H. Ewerlof, Secretary of the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been given leave of absence from the Foreign Office and has placed himself at the disposition of the Minister of Justice with the object of assisting in the special investigation in connection with the Swedish-Argentine revelations.

M. Ewerlof, a Reuter dispatch from Stockholm says, presumably was sacrificed because he was acting permanent secretary of the Foreign Office during the whole period in which the Luxburg telegrams were forwarded. He served first under Foreign Secretary Wallenberg and then under Admiral Lindman, who was responsible for the machinery in the Foreign Office.

FIVE BADLY BURNED
IN GAS EXPLOSION.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

OAKLAND (Cal.) Sept. 14.—Four women and one man were badly burned and injured when a gas tank in the basement of the Incoherent Electric Company exploded and wrecked the building.

To the fact that 300 men and women workers were at lunch is attributed the small casualty list. The explosion blew a great hole through the four floors and roof of the building, wrecked machinery and blew down partitions.

WHEAT

TO MOVING

REPORT OF

DENIED BY

No Disposition

Without it from

this year shorter

force—None in

New Crop Begun

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—

ports that the

templating regu-

the farms to keep

were denied

Hoover, the food

Mills generally, Mr.

provisioning in time

of the House 10 per

valorem tariff increase,

was designed to raise

Scientific.

MEN DESIGNED

"LIBERTY MOTOR."

SAN FRANCISCO EXPERT

OF INVENTORS.

Former Chief Engineer of

Rockwell Motor Company

in Co-operation with

Production Board Great

Were Achieved.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE

times. "The Liberty

engine, the perfection

of the American

War Baker pronounced

designed by a

recently chief engineer

President Hall of the

FUTURE TO BE PULPIT THEME.

Westlake Church Entering on New Era of Activity.

Nameless Donor's Gift will be Applied on Debt.

Pertinent Topics for Sunday Services Announced.

Special significance attaches to the topic selected by Dr. Gustav A. Briegleb, pastor of the Westlake Presbyterian Church, for his Sunday evening discourse on the church: It is, "What's Ahead."

Last Sunday, Dr. Briegleb celebrated his first communion service, since coming to Westlake church, three months ago, from the famous Holland Memorial Church of Philadelphia. The occasion was made further memorable through the public reception of fifty-five new accessions to the membership, and the announcement of a gift of \$243.33 to the church treasury.

One of the conditions on the part of the donor was that his name should not be disclosed, and that the pastor should determine the disposition of the money.

Dr. Briegleb's morning topic will be: "Am I My Brother's Keeper?"

DANCING IN CHURCH. INNOVATION PLANNED.

Ted Shaw, dancing partner, and husband of Ruth S. Shaw, will present an entire church service in dancing. Wednesday, under the auspices of the First Interdenominational Church of San Francisco, of which institution Dr. Henry Frank is pastor.

"When we dance our religion, it is the very God within us speaking, for motion is the very language of spirit," says Mr. Shaw, who will express in motion the opening prayer, a hymn, the doxology, the Twenty-third Psalm, the Gloria, the sermon and a benediction.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE. ANNOUNCE FREE LECTURES.

The Second and Sixth churches of Christ, Scientist, announce the following free lectures on Christian Science, by George Shaw Cook, C. S. B. of Chicago, member of the board of lecturers of the mother church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston: Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock, in Shrine Auditorium, No. 655 West Jefferson street; Monday evening, 8 o'clock, in Second Church edifice, No. 448 Adams street; Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, in Sixth Church edifice, Forty-second and Wadsworth streets.

IMMANUEL PRESBYTERIAN. ON BILLY SUNDAY'S LIFE.

Rev. Herbert Booth Smith will preach at Immanuel Presbyterian Church, Sunday evening, on "The Story of Billy Sunday's Life." In the morning on "The Personal Touch." There will be an organ recital in the evening, special music by the women's choir, directed by Prof. Dupuy of the Orpheus Club, and the usual familiar hymn song service.

"WHAT MEN LIVE BY."

AT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Dr. James H. Lash of Pasadena, former moderator of the Southern California Congregational Conference, will preach both morning and evening tomorrow in the First Congregational Church here. His morning subject will be: "Sacrifice, the Law of Life." His evening subject: "What Men Live By."

AT PRO-CATHEDRAL.

"PILOTAGE OF PRAYER."

At St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral will be observed "The Pilgrimage of Prayer" Sunday. This is a great spiritual movement that grew out of the war. Its origin was a religious crusade to bring home to Christian people the privilege and possibilities of prayer. There will be a celebration of the Holy Communion at 7:45 a. m. At the 11 o'clock service Dean MacCormack will preach a special sermon on "The Pilgrimage of Prayer." His topic will be "Varieties of Religious Experience." At night his subject will be "Great Subjects that Grew Out of Great Failures."

EDITOR TO PREACH.

PASTOR IN CALLED EAST.

Dr. F. M. Larkin, editor of the California Christian Advocate, will preach both morning and evening tomorrow at the First Methodist Church. There will be special music by a large vested choir, under the direction of Prof. Carl Bronson.

AT NAZARENE CHURCH.

Rev. C. E. Cornell, pastor of the First Church of the Nazarene, will preach tomorrow morning on "The Revival at Samaria under Philip the Evangelist." There will be no afternoon service so that all may attend the Billy Sunday meetings. At night the pastor will preach an evangelistic sermon on the subject, "The Psalmist's Prayer for a Clean Heart."

RALLY DAY.

ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN.

Rally day exercises and a harvest home service will be held tomorrow in St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Euclid avenue and Eagle street. At 9:30 o'clock in the morning there will be a rally of all officers, teachers and Sunday-school attendants, and a class will be graduated from the primary department. At 11 o'clock the pastor, Rev. J. H. Holck, will speak on the subject: "Train Up a Child in the Way He Should Go." In the evening will occur the harvest home services, with appropriate music and decorations.

AT TEMPLE CHURCH.

AN ANNIVERSARY AFFAIR.

Dr. J. Whitcomb Brounger has arranged interesting services for Sunday at Temple Auditorium. At 11 o'clock he will preach a sermon relating to the Billy Sunday campaign, entitled, "The Triumph of Enthusiasm." Alice Leht-McDaniel, contralto, will sing a solo, and there will be music by the Temple quartette and choir. At 7:30 p. m. a big patriotic service will be held, at which the Spanish-American War Veterans, the Grand Army of the

Republic, and all their allied organizations of the city, will be represented. The Fire and Drum Corps will play, Ray Hastings will render a patriotic melody on the big organ. Paul Grenbaum, a soldier soon to go somewhere in France, will whistle patriotic airs, and Harold Proctor, tenor, will sing a solo appropriate to the occasion, entitled "Sound an Alarm." By Handel. The service will be held in the auditorium at 10:30 o'clock, the anniversary of the writing of "The Star Spangled Banner."

CLOSES WORK HERE.

PASTOR ENGDAHL'S SERMON.

Rev. C. George Engdahl, who during the summer has been assistant pastor of Angeltown Swedish Lutheran Church, Seventeenth and Hope streets, will close his pastoral work here tomorrow. He will preach in the morning on "The Better Part," and in the evening on "Our View of Life." He expects to leave on Monday for Rock Island, Ill., where he will complete his preparation for the ministry in Augustana Theological Seminary.

PRAYERS FOR ISRAEL.

HEBREW CHRISTIANS TO MEET.

The Association of Hebrew Christians and Lovers of Israel will have special services commemorating the Jewish New Year. The regular services will be held at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon in the chapel at No. 228 South Hill street. On Monday, Jewish New Year, there will be services at this chapel from 1 to 4 o'clock, with addresses and special prayers for Israel all over the world.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

THEIR FEATURES TOMORROW.

"A Definition of Love" will be the subject of Dr. W. F. Richardson tomorrow morning in the Hollywood Christian Church, Hollywood boulevard and Gower street. In the evening he will preach on "A Sermon in a Graveyard."

In the Magnolia Avenue Christian Church, Rev. J. Newton Jensen tomorrow morning will preach on the subject of "Me, a Christian," and in the evening on "Safely Housed."

Rev. S. M. Bernard's morning sermon in the Pico Heights Christian Church, No. 127 Berendo street, will be on "Philip and Nathaniel." At night his subject will be, "The Gospel Plan of Salvation."

Rev. James R. McIntire will preach tomorrow morning in Vermont Square Christian Church on "Coming Back to God," and in the evening on "Who's Who on the Trail to the Cross."

WILL DISCUSS SUNDAY.

CHURCH OF THE PEOPLE.

"Hit the Trail and be Saved" will be the subject of Rev. J. E. Blight before the Church of the People at Blanchard Hall tomorrow morning. He will discuss the psychology of the Billy Sunday revival, and present the idea of salvation as understood by liberal religion. In a prelude he will speak on "Our Boys are Off for France." A musical program will be given by Walter Hastings Olney and Mrs. W. R. Tanner.

BIBLE INSTITUTE.

THE IRISH EVANGELIST.

The Irish evangelist, Rev. William J. Nicholson, who is occupying the pulpit of the Church of the Open Door, Bible Institute Auditorium, during September, will preach on the following topics tomorrow: "Overcoming Christians;" evening, "What is a Christian?" Evangelist Nicholson is a rare specimen, and by his strong native humor entertains his hearers while he instructs them in the great fundamental doctrines of Scripture. No one should fail to hear him. Large chorus choir and men's quartette, under direction of Prof. Townbridge. All seats free to the public.

PRAYER PILGRIMAGE.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL.

Dr. George Davidson will preach tomorrow morning in St. John's Episcopal Church, Figueroa and West Adams streets, on "The Power of Prayer," and in the evening on "The Value of Intercession." The "Pilgrimage of Prayer" will be observed at St. John's Church during the present week, with an intercessory service every morning. At 9 o'clock. It will begin with a corporate communion of the women's auxiliary tomorrow morning at 7:30 o'clock.

AT FIRST BAPTIST.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICE.

Sunday evening services at the First Baptist Church will be in charge of the young people's gospel team of Southern California. The subject will be "Young People's part in the Evangelistic Programme of the Church," and the speakers will be George H. Lash of Los Angeles, Homer Gould of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Miss Eva M. Jessup of the church. The pastor, Rev. Arthur H. Gordon, will preach in the morning on "What It Means to be Lost."

WHERE TO GO.

CHURCH EVENTS TOMORROW.

Rev. J. M. Schaeffle will preach tomorrow morning in the Pico Heights Congregational Church on "Christian Ecstasy." In the evening, Rev. William Davies of the Vernon Avenue Congregational Church will exhort on "All Things Working Together for Good." It will be the theme of Dr. Byron H. Wilson tomorrow morning in the Boyle Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, No. 200 North St. Louis street. His evening sermon will be on "How to Serve God Right."

At 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon Rev. J. M. Schaeffle will preach in the Hyde Park Congregational Church on "The Revival of Religion."

An "All Man Save His Own Soul" will be the question to be discussed by Rev. John H. Cooper tomorrow morning in the Bethany Methodist Episcopal Church, Dittman street near Stephenson avenue. His evening sermon will be on "A Leaf from the Book of Job."

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

IGNORE NEGRO STATION PLAN.

Fire Commission Refuses to Heed Council's Wishes.

Board Says City Heads Have no Right to Dictate.

Colored Delegation Strongly Indorses Proposal.

The Fire Commission yesterday curtly refused to pay any attention to the communication from the Council demanding that it convert the fire station at Fourteenth street and Central avenue into a colored house. The commission took the stand that the Council has no authority to make such a demand and that it will settle the matter when the proper time comes.

The Council's communication was forwarded to the commission following a meeting at which colored men made a strong appeal for appointment to the fire department.

They said there are few white residents in the vicinity of the Central-avenue fire station and there would be little or no objection to filling that house with negro firemen.

During the past few days there have been rumors to the effect that if the Council's demand were complied with the white firemen of the city would walk out.

Clash Near.

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ASSERTS ROAD WILL BE BUILT.

Meeting is Held to Discuss Malibu Thoroughfare.

Supervisor Announces Relief Must be Afforded

Will Either Buy or Condemn Strip of Land.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]
SANTA MONICA, Sept. 14.—At a meeting held tonight to discuss the Malibu road problem, Supervisor R. F. McEllejen said the board is in favor of a road being constructed through the Rindge ranch. It is anxious for an amicable agreement to be reached with the Rindge interests, he said. An offer will be made to buy a strip of land for a road and if it is not accepted condemnation proceedings will be resorted to. He said there will be a

I. N. Berkeley presided at the meeting. W. A. Anderson, attorney for the Rindge estate, reviewed the situation. F. B. Scotten, secretary of the estate, refuted many statements made regarding the attitude of the Rindge family. He said many statements had been made which were unjust and untrue and that they were not trying to bottle the people up, as some had charged.

M. H. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson, daughter of Mrs. M. K. Rindge, attended, but did not speak.

TO DEVELOP OIL.
—♦—
**Fresno and San Francisco Men Buy
Paderewski Ranch in San Luis
Obispo County.**

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE]
SAN LUIS OBISPO, Sept. 14.—
The 2600-acre ranch of L. J. Paderewski, a famous pianist, at San Simeon, recently purchased of Mrs. Dargie of Oakland, has been taken over by Clarence J. Berry and associates in Fresno on a long-term lease for the development of the land as oil property. Development work will begin at once. The lease was signed here on Friday, Francisco Saturday. Paderewski will retain an interest in the leasing company and will receive a royalty in the event that oil is found.
None of the land has been prospected, but it is said that indications of oil have been partially uncovered. It is also stated that mineral experts have viewed the proposal with a pessimistic opinion that oil will be encountered.

Subterranean Fish.
[Indianapolis News:] Live fish have been found in the bottom of Transvaal gold mine in a vertical shaft 1,000 feet deep. The very small fish, from six inches to twelve inches long, and up to three-quarters of a pound in weight, and must have been merely spawned when the shaft was originally bored. Small bullfrogs have been seen to suspend themselves and deliberately jump down the shaft, apparently in search of water. How they are to reach the bottom alive is a mystery.

ts—Entertainments
STOCK COMPANY—
MATINEE TODAY
T TIME TONIGHT

ella Man

See this wonderful play. It will not be
in Los Angeles.

SEE TOMORROW

BUNKER BEAN"

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5c; Mats., 10c to 50c.

E PHOTOPLAYS
 Arias Spanish Troubadours, Sailer Paul
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 cils Ford in
WAS THE OTHER MAN?"

— MONDAY, SEPT. 17
EAR DRAMATIC SEASON.
 ensation of New York Last Season
BREATHLESS MELODRAMA
NIFE??

IN SHERLOCK HOLMES
as Nights, Mat. Sat., 50c to \$2.
Burns' Great Detective Drama

Argyle Case"
starring Robert Warwick
LIE CHAPLIN
"EASY STREET"

THE COLD SHOWS AT
10:30 A.M., 12,
1:30, 2, 4:30, 6,
7:30 AND 9
P.M.

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Starting
MONDAY

PRICES
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LACT IN VAUDEVILLE
OR THE KIDDIES.
FREE ONLY.

MATINEES
10 Cents
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ting 6:30

10c, 20c,
30c

AS FAIRBANKS

**AS FAIRBANKS
GAIN, OUT AGAIN"**

Home of Good Clean Pictures

UNDER HANDICAP

VA IN "TO THE DEATH"



1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

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 MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
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TOO MUCH FREEDOM.
 Alexander Beaman was freed for thirty seconds by New York on bail secured for him by Emma Goldman and mutual friends of the two workers of inquiry. He was immediately rearrested on a charge of homicide in connection with the San Francisco preparedness parade bomb explosion. Thirty seconds is exactly half a minute too long for such serpents to be at large.

IN COLD BLOOD.
 Two more cases in which German submarine commanders fired on the crews of sinking vessels, after the sailors had taken to the small boats, have been brought to light. The good sportsman considers it a dastardly trick to shoot at a rabbit in his bed or to fire at a bird on the roost. However, good sportsmanship doesn't seem to have any place in the Prussian system of murder.

WORTHY OF HIS HIRE.
 More than 1000 persons made a solemn promise to live better, cleaner lives when Billy Sunday made his first call to sinners to "hit the sawdust trail." If, during his entire stay in Los Angeles, Mr. Sunday actually succeeds in getting that number of citizens to really "quit their meanness," as Sam Jones used to put it, and quit it for keeps, he is deserving of all the credit and all the cash which his admirers may choose to give him.

LAY ON!
 "Yard eggs 52 cents a dozen." Let every hen go to it. She will, for fowls are not ungrateful as mortals sometimes are. Old people from New York will recall Longfellow's beautiful lines:
 "A hen there was in Brooklyn, belonging to a preacher.
 He cauled her Macduff and told her to 'lay on'."
 An egg a day and her nest to stay on
 Until 'twas done. She obeyed the voice of her teacher.
 And with ovarian bounty did the hen reward Beecher."

NOTHING FUNNY ABOUT IT.
 The citizens of Downey are stirred over the arrest of several young practical jokers who are accused of boisterous and indecent conduct in celebrating the wedding of their friends by noisy charivaris. The old-fashioned remedy is an institution which it is to be hoped will never go entirely out of style, but the trick of breaking forcibly into the bridal chamber and demanding liquor and money from the bride and groom deserves the strongest condemnation from the citizens of every community in which such a barbarous celebration takes place.

THE KEY TO SUCCESS.
 There is an artist in Los Angeles who has been painting landscapes for years, never having succeeded in selling a single sketch, and yet who has such a contempt for commercial art that he refuses to earn a good living in that line and thus to spare himself to accomplish something worth while in his chosen field of art. Consequently he is compelled to spend half his time at day labor, which renders his hand and brain unfit for the work which he most loves. There is an ambitious young writer who scorns the idea of serving a few years' apprenticeship on a daily newspaper and yet who is attempting to write a novel, which he imagines will be a great success. There is a "ham" actor who hasn't learned how to put on a crepe hair beard and yet who grumbles that the directors have it in for him because they refuse to give him leading character roles in feature picture plays. One of the first lessons that the young should be taught is that "there is no royal road to learning," that innate genius means nothing without development and that the good gifts of life are only for those who work, work, work. "Be thou faithful over a few things and I will make thee ruler over many things."

APT QUOTATIONS.
 For Mr. Mohlenkott:—
 "Thou hast led and not remembered me."—Isaiah liii:11.
 "Thou lovest evil more than good; and liest rather than to speak righteousness."—Isaiah liii:2.
 "God shall take thee away, and pluck thee out of thy dwelling place, and root thee out of the land."—Isaiah liii:5.
 For Bob La Follette:—
 "The words of his mouth were smoother than butter, but war was in his heart; his words were softer than oil, yet were they drawn swords."—Isaiah liii:21.
 To the La Follette-Vardaman-Works pacifists:—
 "Against whom make ye a wide mouth, and draw out the tongue? Are ye not children of transgression, a seed of falsehood?—Isaiah liii:4.
 Of the Sacramento Plunderbund:—
 "They are greedy dogs that can never have enough, and they are shepherds that cannot understand; they all look to their own way, every one for his gain."—Isaiah liii:11.

What Hoover said:
 "I ate no pleasant bread, neither came such nor wine into my mouth."—II Daniel xix:6.

THE READJUSTMENTS.
 What will be the effect upon American trade, American production and American finance of a termination of the war? The readjustments of peace will be extensive and radical, but they are not likely to include a return to former conditions.

There will necessarily be a cessation of war profits and a dismantling and reconstruction of munitions and arms factories. Steel mills will receive no more orders for war supplies, but they will have abundant orders for materials for shipbuilding, for railroads and for architectural iron work for buildings, both in Europe and America.

War losses in Europe have stripped the nations of autos, typewriters, agricultural implements, and machinery generally. There will be an immense demand for textile fabrics which will be made from our cotton and wool with American spindles and looms.

The war demand in Europe for copper and lead will be supplemented by a peace demand that will keep our mines busy, and our farmers will be sure of an active demand and high prices for all the food they can produce.

The only fly in the ointment will be the inability of Europe to pay for the product of American farms, mines, factories and furnaces. The war expenditures of Europe have been since 1914 ninety billions of dollars, a sum equivalent to one-third of their entire wealth. Millions of lives have been slain and millions of men have been crippled. It will take years before the growth of the rising generation will supply sufficient labor in Europe to do the work of Europe, and the scarcity of labor will mean high wages.

Peace will not bring to Europe quick recovery from the devastations of war, but it will make the United States the foremost nation in all the world in industries, in commerce and in finance, and the indebtedness we have incurred in war preparation and in financially assisting the Allies will rest upon us lightly.

We have made enormous profits from our foreign trade. The losses of Europe have not sensibly affected us, and New York has taken the place of London as the center of the exchanges of the world. We have obtained a foothold in foreign markets that we shall retain, and our shipbuilding, now rapidly proceeding, will restore us to our position as next to the first if not the very first maritime power in the world.

MIGHT OR RIGHT?
 Mr. Vernon Kellogg, an American who worked within the German lines in Belgium for the relief of the inhabitants of the invaded district, publishes in the current number of the Atlantic Monthly an article which should be read by every German pacifist. Mr. Kellogg went to Belgium as a neutral. He spoke German. He lived with German officers at German headquarters. He became familiar with German life and thought and heard the German case stated by Germans. He writes:

I went into Northern France and Belgium to act as a neutral, and I did act as a neutral all the time I was there. If I learned there anything of military value which could be used against the Germans, I shall not reveal it. But I came out no neutral. All I went in an ardent hater of war, and I came out a more ardent one. I have seen that side of the horror and waste and outrage of war which is worse than the side revealed on the battlefield. How I hope for the end of all war! But I have come out believing that that cannot come until any people which has dedicated itself to the philosophy and practice of war as a means of human advancement is put into a position of impotence to indulge its belief at will. My conviction is that Germany is such a people, and that it can be put into this position only by the result of war itself. It knows no other argument, and it will accept no other decision.

Mr. Kellogg confirms the view that The Times with an overwhelming majority of the loyal American press has taken for the past six months, that the real fact in this war is the German spirit, the defilement of force, the sacrifice of right, honor, humanity to German ambition and German greed for world power. It is this that civilization is fighting; it is this that will destroy all civilization if it prevails.

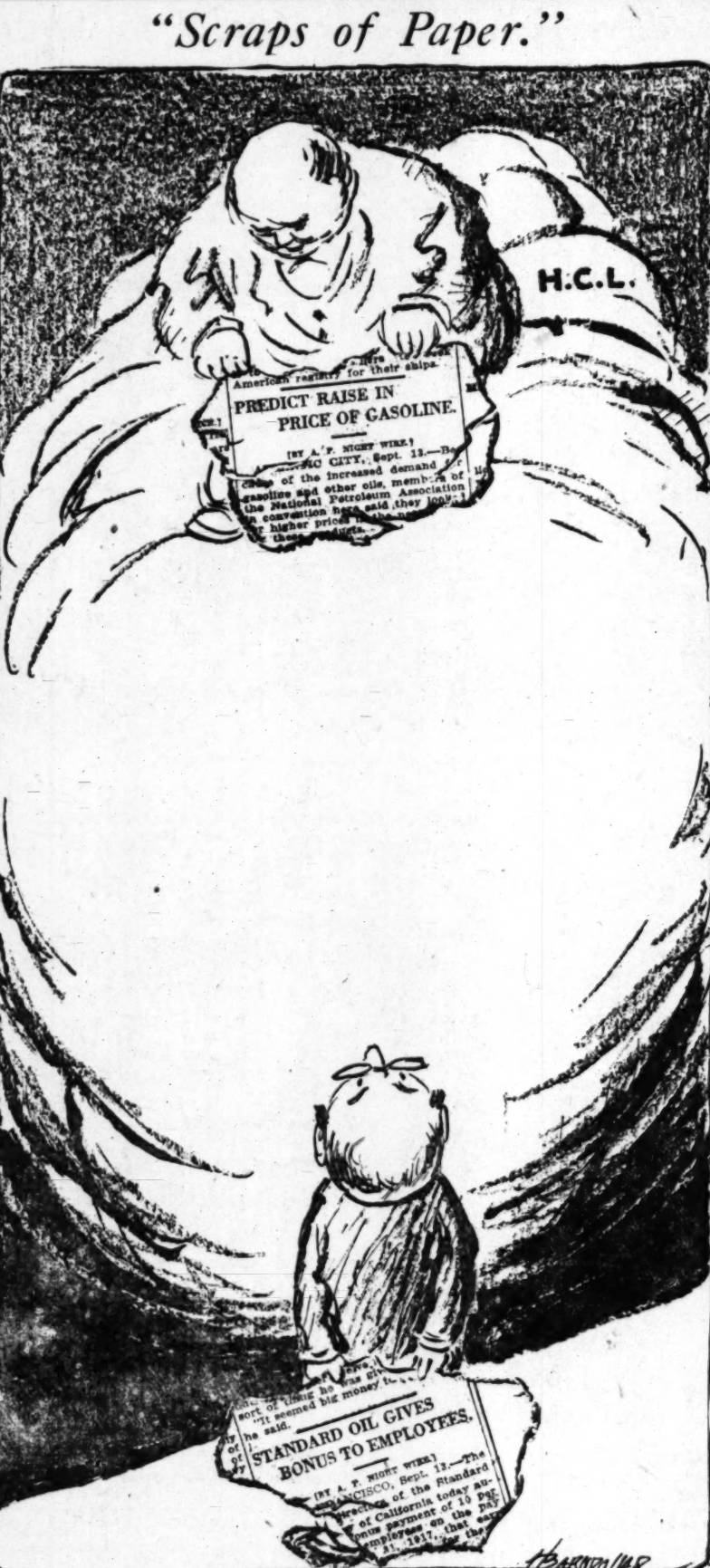
With this theory peace is impossible; provinces, indemnities, colonies—these are of small importance. The German government is seeking in respect to these, as it has sought in respect to all things, to confuse spiritual and material values. But this war can have but one value: All the misery, agony, sacrifice, will be vain if any portion of the German doctrine of force survives. Says Mr. Kellogg:

It is a monstrous thing—this German terror that for three years has overhung all mankind. And now, when the end is in sight, when the defeat of force is at hand—now we must face the fact, see clearly the real issue, go forward to the true victory, which is not conquest of provinces, not the crushing of Germany, but the everlasting defeat of the German doctrine. While the Germans hold it, believe it, practice it, the world must fight, whether it be at the Marne, the Lys, or the Rhine. When the Germans renounce it in fact and not in phrase, then peace will come and new comfort.

Our own and the French revolution gave us equality in the eyes of the law and in the conduct of government. The result of the German war must give us ultimate security from the doctrine that might makes right and that the strong nation alone can live. This is the third great struggle of modern history. It is a struggle between liberty and tyranny.

At a recent meeting of the City Council various methods of the police force in dealing with vice were openly questioned and stodge tactics were especially derided. One of these days all this tomfoolery of employing rascals to tempt the viciously inclined and to put stumbling blocks in the way of those who would live decently will be done away with. The old saying that it takes a thief to catch a thief has too long placed a premium on vice and rascality and is largely responsible for the corruption that exists today among the police force in every city of the nation.

There have been all sorts of improvement in implements of war, but the old-fashioned bayonet still holds its own. The idea of a bit of cold steel piercing the innards of a man has a deterrent effect even upon a German.



A LONG ROAD.
 Los Angeles is not the only city that has had to wait a long time and put up a hard fight to secure a union station and eliminate dangerous crossings. The city of St. Paul has petitioned and demanded and worked for many years to get adequate terminal facilities. Even after the old union station burned down, St. Paul was compelled to put up with a temporary shed for several years before the various railroad companies could come to an agreement. Now, however, work is under way for a magnificent station and a complete rearrangement of the railroads running into the city. Kansas City waited and battled for twenty years before she secured her station and the abolition of grade crossings. Minneapolis, after a long agitation, secured a fine depot which is used by five of the leading lines in common. Legislation is now being secured which will enable the city to compel other roads to use this station, or provide terminal facilities in conjunction with it.

Chicago has talked of a union station for so many years that the subject is a joke. But passengers going through the city by the millions every year still have to jolt in busses from one station to another, hire taxis, or take to street cars to make a transfer. The building of the Northwestern station, which is used by a number of lines, gave the union station another setback. But the Chicago Planning Commission, which has already accomplished marvels, still has plans for a union station to be placed near the Northwestern, thus bringing all railroad terminals into very close touch. Washington Union Station, one of the finest in the world, is pronounced "the finest example on record of a conscious and costly co-operation of railway companies to beautify a city."

All of these new stations and improvements have been provided and paid for by the railroads. But it hasn't been done without concentrated effort and long and patient struggle on the part of the public. There is a growing consciousness among the people of our municipalities of the importance of first impressions, the value of a substantial and beautiful building, with fitting and attractive surroundings, as a purely commercial asset—to say nothing of other advantages. Our cities and communities are demanding that the railroads, which, after all, are public utilities, shall do their share toward the common good. The public is better served by a single terminal point for all roads in any community; common freight terminals greatly facilitate handling freight and add to that efficiency service. Grade crossings are a danger which no city should permit. The elimination of them is simply a question of money. The lives which have been sacrificed to them in this city alone! What comparison is there?

The survey and investigation of the Railroad Commission must concern itself with the best and most efficacious method of accomplishing the removal of grade crossings, the efficiency of service given the public, both for passengers and freight, and the best place and plan for an adequate union station, as well as the rights and vested interests of the railroad corporations.

FIGURES NEVER LIE.
 So it is said; but when an accountant hears the remark he smiles. Innocent persons are often astounded at the meanings which other people can read into what seem to them to be plain, straightforward statements. So it is with accounts—the same set of figures will convey totally different meanings to people.

Of late there has been much talk concerning the accounts of the municipal power bureau. Requests have been made for full information regarding the way in which the bond moneys have been expended on this project, which has cost more than was estimated.

Common, everyday citizens, who have nothing but respect for the Board of Public Service Commissioners, have been surprised to find it fighting against a demand made by a well-known accountant that he be allowed to inspect the books. The board claims that this expert is really working in the interests of a public utility competitor which the city is seeking to drive out of business. It had produced nothing to prove this, but it has spent the taxpayers' money in a legal effort to keep the books closed to this accountant and contemplates discharging more if necessary by carrying the matter to the Supreme Court.

Mayor Woodman has now come along with a decision to appoint a firm of accountants of international repute to make an audit of the books of the Public Service Commission. The audit will embrace both the power and water departments. The Mayor thinks that such an audit will be advantageous to the commission and the city. It may be, but at the same time it cannot do away with the ill effect of the commission's constant refusal to open its books to a citizen. Any citizen of Los Angeles is entitled to inspect the books, under proper conditions, and the board should welcome the fullest investigation by its shareholders, the taxpayers.

HAVE WE EMBARRASSED GOD?

BY JENNIE VAN ALLEN.

IN HIS eloquent analysis of the Battle of Waterloo, Victor Hugo declared there was too much human vitality concentrated in the head of Napoleon and that he disturbed the balance by counting more than a universal group—in brief, Napoleon embarrassed God.

Has the American nation embarrassed God by being the most prodigal people on earth? Our willful waste begins in the home where housewife and servants contribute to our everlasting shame by filling garbage cans with food that would feed an army. We are sinfully extravagant with our high-priced meats and lavish dependence upon the delicatessen shops. In the beginning of the war, a great economist predicted that if the citizens of the United States were ever reduced to compulsory saving, the government would confiscate every skillet in the land because a big per cent. of the family income sticks to the bottom of the frying pan. Foreign nations have demonstrated the fact that a covered pot simmering over slow fire has put millions into their savings banks.

The people of the United States have awakened to the fact that the price of the commonest necessities have become almost prohibitive because of spendthrift habits. Manufacturers had to appeal to the nation and the President had to command men and women to practice the old-fashioned economies that made us a rich and powerful people. When a sheet of paper cost a cent and a penny was an imposing looking coin, there was no necessity to urge the nation to heed the cry of the rag man.

We have been publicly rebuked for wasting our national resources. Taxpayers are indicting officials for squandering their funds. Grown people and children have wantonly destroyed public and private property.

Thinkers are aghast over the situation and as strong as the rip tide of the ocean is the growing sentiment:
 "Use all you need! Spend all you can afford! But in God's name, don't waste a grain!"

Have we embarrassed God by our servile observance of foolish fashions? Have we been involved in war that the army of women and girls who wear the colors of the rainbow may learn that the cut of a sleeve and the tilt of a hat are not the vital issues of life? That a painted face is not the insignia of a noble woman? That excesses in dress are as sinful as any other forbidden by God and man? That it is more wicked to inflame the minds of men than to stab them? Every girl has a right to the tender dreams of maidenhood, to innocence and to the birth of youth. A joyous girlhood is the solace of maturity. It takes the sting out of a disappointed life. The world needs fast girls, not imitation women. God forbid that a girl's heart should break with the sorrows of war; but may the nation's calamity kindle a spark that shall electrify and illumine life with the dignity and beauty of service.

Have we embarrassed God because men have not kept step in the march of life? Must men be baptized in blood to teach them that their bodies are not fashioned for unholy purposes? That their throats are not made as a channel for unclean speech or for liquid poison? Must they become amenable to laws as inflexible as steel to teach them that they cannot be a law unto themselves? Must they be robbed of their individuality and become like bullets in a mold to teach them how to walk and how to stand? Must they lie in a trench with the smoke of battle above them and the poisonous gases in their nostrils to realize the emptiness of an aimless life? Must they sit by the gray ashes of a camp fire to passionately long for home and to learn to reverence women?

Oh, God of Battles! Only three letters in war, but it spells every horror known to humanity. War runs the blockade of every question of law and duty. It deals with every social, political and economic condition. It revolutionizes our attitude towards every problem of life. We are face to face with war's chaotic conditions. We are feeling the strain of a nation in a state of war. In this hour of peril may we think less of our private interests and more of what we owe each other. May we have something besides a mangled body and a spirit embittered by hate when Death knocks at our door.

We have "embarrassed God" by our wickedness and waste. Threats of war, private woes and national disasters have been like water on the plumage of a bird. We have refused to be divorced from our evil ways until we heard the cry of the trumpeter:

"We are in a state of war!"
 And now we are making haste to reform. We know we have earned the sorrows and privations of war, but in our secret hearts we know there is no throne that will not crumble when smitten by the hand of God. Russia has taught us that we are living in the age of miracles and that bloodless victories are possible when men cease to "embarrass God."

When the "Chosen People" embarrassed God by making carved images and worshipping them; when they ceased to speak diligently to their children; when they stole and spoke falsely and lied to one another; when they cursed the deaf and put stumbling blocks before the blind; when they hated their brothers and rebuked their neighbors; when they hid the accused thing and did unrighteousness in judgment; when they acted wickedly with weights and measures, which is an abomination unto the Lord; when they went into goodly cities and possessed wells they had not dugged and ate the fruit of vineyards and olive trees they did not plant; when their hearts were lifted up and they forgot the Almighty who brought three score and ten persons out of an iron furnace and blessed them in basket; and store until they became as the stars of the heavens for multitude; when they ceased to remember that the God of Israel had shewed them His great fire and they had heard His voice in the midst of the flame and in the clouds and the thick darkness; when they became rebellious and provoked the hot displeasure of Jehovah—then evil came on them and there was desolation and destruction; the heavens were shut up and there was no rain, the rivers became blood and there was dearth in the land; there was pestilence and locusts and caterpillars and there were wars and famine and captivity in strange lands.

But God Almighty promised a way of escape:
 "If my people who are called by my great name, shall humble themselves and pray and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways, then will I hear from heaven, my eyes shall be open and my ears attuned to their prayer and I will forgive their sins and heal their land."

RIPPLING RHYMES.

BACK HOME.

From mountain and from sea
 The tourists are returning,
 They have freckles by the sun,
 And sunburn fiercely burning.

No doubt you gambled with the rest,
 Where sylvan torrents gushes,
 Little robins build their nest,
 And sparrows chase the thrushes.

No doubt you're full of thrilling yarns,
 That you desire to tell us, of ocean waves
 Or mountain tams—which tales will make us jealous.
 Have you brought back no tales of basking by the briny shore,
 Or 'mid the forest's glories? Have you brought back a lot of pep
 For your employer's service, or have you still a-lagging step,
 And are you stale and nervous? Have you brought back new vim and zeal,
 From all your rural scouting? Unless you have, I surely feel,
 You had a useless outing. Have you brought back a glad desire
 To quit your lazy nodding, and labor like a house afire,
 And set the boss applauding? If you still hunt the easy chair
 In which we've oft surveyed you, your tan won't get you any where,
 Your freckles will not aid you.

WALT MASON.

Wound Up.
 [Boston Transcript.] A member of Parliament had emptied the room with an interminable speech. Looking around at the empty benches, he remarked to a bored friend, "I am speaking to posterity."

"If you go on like this," growled the friend, "you will see your audience before you."

The farmers of this country have been asked to produce a round billion bushels of wheat next year. Can they do it? Wheat seeding in the wheat growing zone is already going on, and the crop of 1917 is just beginning to go to the mills. And the price is enough to stimulate the growth of a record-breaking harvest.

News From

COMAT WILL MAKE ADDRESS.
 Santa Ana, Sept. 14.—James W. Comat, Ambassador to Germany, accepted an invitation to visit the city of Santa Ana, and make a public address at the Chamber of Commerce building, in October.

From France Speaks.
 Santa Ana, Sept. 14.—James W. Comat, Ambassador to Germany, accepted an invitation to visit the city of Santa Ana, and make a public address at the Chamber of Commerce building, in October.

WALL FIRE.
 Santa Ana, Sept. 14.—A fire broke out in the home of Mrs. T. R. R. 156 Berkeley avenue, Santa Ana, California, today. The fire was caused by a gas leak from a gas stove. The fire was extinguished by the fire department.

STUDENTS.
 Santa Ana, Sept. 14.—A group of students from the University of California, Santa Ana, were seen today. They were seen in the city of Santa Ana, California.

Remember when you go out to the circus.
 Santa Ana, Sept. 14.—A group of students from the University of California, Santa Ana, were seen today. They were seen in the city of Santa Ana, California.

That war-reveries.
 Santa Ana, Sept. 14.—A group of students from the University of California, Santa Ana, were seen today. They were seen in the city of Santa Ana, California.

Our old comrades.
 Santa Ana, Sept. 14.—A group of students from the University of California, Santa Ana, were seen today. They were seen in the city of Santa Ana, California.

The big war.
 Santa Ana, Sept. 14.—A group of students from the University of California, Santa Ana, were seen today. They were seen in the city of Santa Ana, California.

So far there has been no newspaper.
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AMATEUR TO PORTER.
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WILL EMPHASIS.
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WOUNDED MAN CALLED SLAYER.

Mining Engineer Accused of Murdering Chauffeur.

Police Say He Had Intended Poisoning His Victim.

Hotel Tragedy Laid to a Row Over an Automobile.

H. A. Gabriel, mining engineer, who is fighting for his life at the Clara Barton Hospital as the result of a bullet wound in his chest, believed to have been self-inflicted, was held yesterday by the coroner's jury on a charge of murdering Roy Shaw, a San Francisco chauffeur.

Shaw was found dead in a room adjoining that of Gabriel in a downtown hotel last Wednesday morning. Gabriel was in his own apartment, lying on the bed, supposedly dying. A revolver with six expended shells was found on the floor morning and Detective Sergeants Bruce Boyd and Herman Cline, after the investigation by the coroner's jury, laid the evidence before Deputy District Attorney Fisher and asked for a warrant charging the wounded man with the murder.

According to the police, Gabriel entered Shaw's room a few minutes before 4 o'clock in the morning and shot Shaw while the latter lay in bed. Shaw, the police say, endeavored to protect himself by using his arms as shields. Gabriel is said to have fired five bullets into his victim, the police say, and that his action was justifiable, shot himself in the chest.

From the police investigation it would appear that Gabriel had purchased the trunk found in his room at a Springfield store, taken it to the hotel, poisoned some beer and a sandwich and then planned to have Shaw eat the food. Following this, the police allege, Gabriel intended to place Shaw's body in the new trunk and carry it to some place of disposition. Desire to secure Shaw's car is said to have been the motive.

It was the unanimous opinion of the coroner's jury that Shaw met death from a bullet through the heart, which was directed by Gabriel. Telegrams yesterday were received from northern cities which repudiate all of the statements made by Gabriel to the effect that he had purchased Shaw's car in San Francisco. It is also said that Gabriel had decided to secure a car in San Francisco at a price of \$1,000 and had made arrangements there to drive him to this city. Gabriel probably will be moved to the County Jail. The warrant charging murder will be issued today.

FRAUD IN CHECKS LAID TO DOCTOR.

EXTENSIVE IRREGULARITIES ALLEGED BY POLICE.

Woman is Reported to Have Lost Savings as Result of Forged Check to a Pledges Piece of Property. Operations Covered Several Months in This City.

Charged with issuing a fictitious check, Dr. Walter Burkhardt of No. 528 South Figueroa street was arrested yesterday and placed in the City Jail by Officer O'Leary and one of the Nick Harris Detective Agency.

One of the victims, the detective says, is Mrs. Loreta Degan of No. 381 South Boyle avenue, who lost more than \$100 when she was given a forged check to a lot which does not exist. The deed was accompanied by a promissory note for the difference between the value of the property and the alleged holdings of the doctor.

For several months, detectives say, Dr. Burkhardt has been engaged in irregular operations. One of the alleged methods employed by Burkhardt was to write a fraudulent check on a Minnesota bank and then pass the paper in local mercantile houses.

MORE EVIDENCE IN TRIAL OF WILCOXON.

Eugene M. Frost was a principal witness for the district attorney's office yesterday in the jury trial of Dr. L. O. Wilcoxson, charged with forgery, which is being heard before Superior Judge Wilber. Mr. Frost was an agent for Otis & Lish at the time a note, alleged to have been forged, is claimed to have been passed by Dr. Wilcoxson. The latter also claims that Mr. Frost had material knowledge of the note transactions.

Deputy District Attorneys Clark and Powell made further efforts yesterday afternoon to have the testimony of Mr. Lish, given at a previous preliminary hearing, entered as evidence in this case. Mr. Lish is no longer a resident of the State.

EMBEZZLEMENT CASE SOON TO BE HEARD.

J. E. Crouch, Jr., formerly deputy tax collector of Venice, was called before Justice Brown yesterday for preliminary hearing on the charge of having embezzled more than \$150 of the city's funds. The case was continued until next week.

BEGIN MAN'S TRIAL ON ASSAULT CHARGE.

The trial of Simon E. R. White, a Burbank farmer, on a charge of assault with intent to murder, was begun before Superior Judge McCord yesterday and will probably consume the balance of this week and part of next. Mr. White is charged with shooting his wife, Mrs. White, during a family argument. Joseph Ford is representing

ing the defendant. A number of witnesses were called by him yesterday and examined as to the relation between Mr. White and family and the family of Mr. Spittler.

It is alleged that while Spittler and Mrs. White were having a heated argument Mr. White approached, at his wife's instance, and shot his brother-in-law twice. He recovered.

MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

Man Discovers Wife is Not Lawfully Divorced from Former Husband, then Files Action.

Edward E. Stetler of Pasadena was granted an annulment of his marriage to pretty Hazel M. Stetler yesterday when the case was heard before Superior Judge Houser. Mr. Stetler's principal allegation was that only a month had elapsed after their marriage that he came into possession of a letter, purporting to come from Alfred F. Parker of San Bernardino, which aroused his suspicions.

He investigated, he said, and found that his wife had been married to Parker and that he had secured an interlocutory decree of divorce from her, but that the decree had not been made final prior to their marriage.

STORE PARTITION CAUSES LAWSUIT.

IMAGINARY LINE DEVELOPS HUGE PROPORTIONS.

Woman Asks Injunction when Lessee of Other Half of Building Tries to Erect Wall Down Center of Aisle—He Retaliates with Action Seeking Damages.

The equator is an imaginary line, but the line is plain enough on the map of the North and South American continents. There was an imaginary line in a certain store room. Mrs. Julia A. Parish sues half of the floor space to W. B. Studebaker.

The entire cordials became estranged. Mrs. Parish claimed that Mr. Studebaker was preparing to erect a partition down the middle of the aisle and she filed a suit for injunction. A temporary order restraining Mr. Studebaker from dividing the room was issued.

The suit came on for trial before Judge Hewitt yesterday to eject Mr. Studebaker for nonpayment of rent. Mr. Studebaker filed a cross-complaint for damages, alleging interference on the part of Mrs. Parish in his business of conducting the Studebaker Quality Shop. It developed, however, that Mr. Studebaker technically had vacated the premises last Saturday, and the attorneys engaged in lengthy arguments.

The trial of this action revived the old story of the imaginary line. Mrs. Parish was employed as a saleswoman in the store beyond the imaginary line. She was awarded \$200 damages, but Mrs. Parish moved for and was granted a new trial.

BROTHER'S ACCUSER IN PROPERTY FIGHT.

Bert McDonald, claiming that his brother, Frank McDonald, a Los Angeles attorney, and his sister, Mrs. Hazel Mae Day, used undue influence over their mother, Mrs. Mae McDonald, in an effort to get her to encumber her property further, filed a petition in the Superior Court yesterday to have a guardian appointed for her.

The property in question is located on Loma Vista drive, and Mrs. McDonald's half interest is valued at \$40,000. It is claimed that it is at present encumbered for \$60,000, the petition alleges. Attorney Fred Erickson and Hannah filed the petition.

MUST ABIDE BY IT.

San Diego Council Insists on Company Carrying Out Contract on Which It Will Lose.

(BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.) SAN DIEGO, Sept. 14.—The City Council yesterday accepted the bid of the Wurster Construction Company to construct the lower Otay dam for \$420,134.75. If the contract is carried out the company will lose \$25,000, as a mistake in computing aggregating the amount was made.

Attorney Dempster McKee, representing the company, protested against the acceptance of the contract. The Council ordered him to keep silence or he would be removed from the room by the sergeant-at-arms.

When City Clerk Wright later went to the bank to cash the check for \$22,000 made out by the company as a good faith deposit he found payment had been stopped on it. City Attorney Conover advised the Council that should the company refuse to do the work the city could collect the \$22,000.

CLAREMONT SCHOOLS OPEN ON MONDAY.

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.) CLAREMONT, Sept. 14.—The High School began registration today, and there are changes both in the courses of study and the faculty. Regular class work will begin Monday. The new members of the faculty include E. A. Patterson, who comes with an enviable record from Carpinteria, where he was supervising principal of the high and grammar schools. Previously he was principal of the El Monte High School for many years. Miss Ada McPherson returns after a year's leave of absence, and Miss Edith Hitchcock is to have charge of music and physical education. The grammar school also opens on Monday, with a new principal, P. A. Winder, who is from Redlands. Other new teachers are Miss Jean Walden and Mrs. Rebecca Regetti.

Every piano and Graftonola must be sold. Greatly reduced prices on 200 new pianos at Bartlett's, 231 Broadway, Opp. City Hall.

CITY FIREMEN ARE ACCUSED.

"Property Owners' League" is Sponsor for Charges.

Various Instances of Alleged Graft are Presented.

Council to Sift Complaint; Council Protests.

The City Council yesterday referred to the committee of the whole certain charges of graft and other irregularities of the fire department preferred by the "Los Angeles Property Owners' League," an obscure organization, of which James O. Allen is president.

Owing to the gravity of the accusations, the Council decided to sift them, despite the assertion of President Conwell that investigation first should be made of the league itself, inasmuch as it has been the rule of the Council to regard communications emanating from individuals or organizations with questionable standing in the community.

The league is said to have formally caused to exist last year a committee of five, consisting of a secretary, according to a clerk in the offices formerly occupied by the organization, residing in Arcadia. Some of the charges follow:

That Chief Eley violated the civil service rules by hiring temporary firemen who were not on the civil service list; that no system of receipts was kept to show when and where or how much these men were paid.

That fire officials appropriated to their own use all "reference money" between the lowest fireman's salary and that of higher paid firemen when extra men were hired.

That Chief Eley kept on the payroll a man named McDonald for several years, and that said McDonald's salary was regularly drawn by Chief Eley, and in many instances deposited to the credit of Eley at his personal bank account, and that receipts have not been shown to indicate that any person was employed in McDonald's stead.

That fire officials have systematically appropriated money assessed against firemen as fines when this money should have been paid into the pension fund.

That the accounts of the needy widows and orphan fund have been mismanaged and misappropriated.

That F. V. Conover was at one time fired from his job as a striking another fireman, and that this fine was embezzled after Assistant Fire Chief O'Donnell had drawn Conover's full pay.

That firemen named Landau and Watkins were both fired by Chief Eley and paid \$80 each to a department official, and that this money was used to pay the pension fund as required by law.

That one Land appropriated \$1200 from the department "badge fund" and that this money was used to pay the pension fund as required by law.

That Chief Eley has used the fire apparatus as show material for pictures and permitted it to be taken from the city.

That Chief Eley now has the remnants of a fire engine on his ranch, and that he has used the department truck to haul material and supplies to his ranch.

That the league's communication also contained this list of witnesses, which it suggested should be called by the committee: Attorney General, District Attorney, City Auditor, City Engineer, City Clerk, City Controller, City Treasurer, City Assessor, City Surveyor, City Engineer, City Auditor, City Engineer, City Clerk, City Controller, City Treasurer, City Assessor, City Surveyor.

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Waists That Were \$5 to \$10 Are Now \$3.95

A Removal Sale clearance of various sorts of very good waists in crepe de chine, striped silks, Georgettes, Will o' the Wisp, chiffon, etc., in both plain and fancy models.

Look for waists in black, white and practically every good color.

The size assortment is satisfactory, although of course there are not all sizes in every kind or color.

Prices were formerly \$5 to \$10, and even higher!

(Waists: Second Floor)

5000 Articles of Jewelry, Each for 10c

Five thousand and more hat pins of all descriptions; belt buckles, belt pins, brooches, scarf pins, collar buttons, eye-glass cords, beauty pins, cuff links, purse frames, hat pin protectors, bar pins, bouquet pins and hundreds of similar articles, out on tables at, choice....10c

(None sold to dealers; no telephone or mail orders accepted.)

Plain Wash Suitings at Yard 49c

These are the heavier qualities of suitings that make up best into coats and suits—in pink, rose, cadet, light blue, copper and other colors for which there is the greatest present demand.

Quality is particularly good; and the price is extremely low.

You will find it good policy to buy generously of these pretty suitings at so low a price as....49c

(Wash Goods: Rear South Aisle)

Final Removal Sale of All Odd Blankets

All blankets not to be moved to our new store have been sorted out and placed on tables at marvelous reductions. Several hundred pairs; the majority white, with colored borders; regular and extra large sizes are included. Note the prices:

80x90; regularly \$25; pair.....\$19.75	70x80; reg. \$12.00; pair.....\$8.75
Toledo Club; plain white, single; reg. \$15; each.....\$12.00	70x82; reg. \$9.00; pair.....\$7.75
78x84; reg. \$22.50; pair.....\$18.00	76x90; reg. \$9.00; pair.....\$6.00
70x84; reg. \$20.00; pair.....\$17.75	70x80; reg. \$10.00; pair.....\$7.75
76x84; reg. \$12.50; pair.....\$10.75	72x84; reg. \$5.50; pair.....\$4.75
76x84; reg. \$10.00; pair.....\$7.75	76x90; reg. \$9.00; pair.....\$6.00

Colored Silk Hercules Braid, Yard 5c

Colored silk Hercules braids, suitable for trimming all sorts of silk or wool materials (and braid is very fashionable this Fall.) Values up to 25c a yard, in the Removal Sale at, yard.....5c

(Trimings: Broadway Annex)

Good \$1.75 Washable Gloves for School, pr. \$1.10

No better selection of gloves could be made for people attending school and college than these white and champagne single-clasp PXM washable cape gloves; shown in all sizes from 5 1/2 to 7, special.....\$1.10

White Chamoisette Gloves

2-clasp style, for warm weather wearing; they wash well; all sizes from 5 to 8; reg. \$1, pair.....75c

Black Venise Ribbonzine Novelties 37 1/2c

One lot (16 pieces) of black Venise Bohemian ribbonzine novelties in widths from two to six inches; were 50c, \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$5, now 37 1/2c, 75c, \$1.50, \$2.25 and \$3.75.

Barmen Lace Edges; 2 to 2 1/2 inches wide; selling everywhere at 20c to 35c, yd. here, 15c.

(Laces: Main Floor)

Black Kid Gloves

16-button length, in suede or glace finish; sizes 5 1/2, 5 3/4 and 6 only; to be closed out; were \$4, pair.....\$1

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COULTER'S—215-229 South Broadway

Preparations for moving, everywhere; fixtures removed, stocks out of their usual order; but bargains that more than compensate those who wisely buy now. Store open all day today.

REMOVALS

No Deterioration in Quality, But Marked Reductions in Price. We Remain

\$10 and \$11 Traveling Bags for \$9

We anticipate another rise in leather, so urgently advise you to buy now!

25 (only) \$10 and \$11 24-inch cowhide suit cases, with or without straps...\$9

50 (only) 16-inch tan traveling bags; regularly \$7.50.....\$6.95

17-inch; regularly \$8.....\$7.25

18-inch; regularly \$8.50.....\$7.95

Made of genuine cowhide.

A full line of traveling bags and suitcases in all sizes and leathers, from \$7.50 to \$30.

(Leather Goods: Main Floor)

Handsome, Dependable Rugs Now as New

The final closing out of the rugs remaining in stock, on similar qualities!

If you need rugs, buy them here and now!

Wilton Wool Rugs—9x12; were \$35; Removal Sale price.....\$22.50

Acminster Rugs—9x12; regular price \$35.00; Removal Sale.....\$22.50

Velvet Rugs 9x12; regularly \$35 and \$32.50; Removal Sale.....\$22.50 and \$20

8.3x10.6; reg. \$30; Removal Sale price.....\$18

One-Piece Brussels Rugs 9x12; reg. \$25; Removal Sale price.....\$14.50

Parasols Now at 1/2

Positively every parasol and sunshade in 1/2 stock is on sale at half marked price today, offering a most unusual and unprecedented opportunity for purchasing fashionable models at much under real worth and cost.

1500 Yds. of Goods, Linings

The selection is even wider than usual, because the many of underpricings in Silk Linings, has left us with greater than usual odd pieces.

There will be hundreds of fancy silks, velvets, velveteens, corduroys; of black and fancy weaves; of silk and satine and cotton linings of various patterns; previous and present price plainly marked.

Choose today at.....Half

Lace-Trimmed Scarfs, Special, 65c

Scarfs trimmed with excellent laces, in dozens of different patterns, very few alike, and in wanted sizes; none of them worth less than a dollar, and a number worth even more; offered in the Removal Sale at, choice

And pure linen centerpieces and square covers, as well as scarfs, in a sizes; values here to \$4.50 each, on special sale at.....

(Linens: Rear South Aisle)

A Demonstration

Of Liquid Cedarwax Polish will convince you that your old furniture may be made new; all the life and beautiful finish of used furniture may be restored with this splendid polish, which cleans and polishes in one operation.

Some Worth-While Prices on Toilet

\$1.00 Lace-trimmed Sanitary Pantalettes.....79c	Diamond Destroyer.....25c	Ant Destroyer.....25c	\$1.00 large Castile Soap
50c Sanitary Belts.....25c	Thoro Powder.....25c	Two for 25c.	Guaranteed Talcum Powder
25c Sanitol Liquid Hair Shampoo.....19c	Creme Toilet Soap.....20c	or flat packing	Gloves for

Opportunities Seldom Presented Here

Knit Underwear Brands is Sale Price

All lines in which we have not every gone over and reduced to such a point that

Women's Tights—in silk and wool; sizes 4 and 5; were \$2.50.....\$1.50

Vests—same quality; 42 and 44; were \$3.00.....\$2.00

Merode Union Suits—2.3 wool; high elbow length sleeves; ankle length; sizes 42 and 44; were \$2.50.....\$1.50

Women's Tights—part wool; size 4; were \$1.25, special.....\$1.00

Extra sizes; were \$1.50.....\$1.00

Black Lisle Tights—knee or ankle length; were 50c and 75c, now 25c and.....\$1.00

Imported Knitted Silk Vests—high neck; long sleeves; were \$2.75; size 4 only.....\$1.50

Medium weight, high neck, short sleeves; were \$3.50; size 4 only.....\$2.00

Heavy, high neck, long sleeves; size 4; only; were \$4 to \$6.50, now \$2 to.....\$1.50

New Lot at Olive

Los Angeles Daily Times

Sports: Baseball, Handball, Bowling, Yachting, Tennis.

BASEBALL
PHILADELPHIA PRO STANDS SIX TO THE GOOD.
The Phillies today won their sixth straight game, defeating the Boston Braves 4 to 1. The game was played at the Baker Field and was one of the most interesting of the season. The Phillies' pitching was excellent, and their batting was also good. The Braves, on the other hand, were out of sync and made several errors.

BASEBALL
ST. LOUIS BEATS CLEVELAND 4 TO 1.
The Cardinals today won their fourth straight game, defeating the Indians 4 to 1. The game was played at the Sportsman's Field and was one of the most interesting of the season. The Cardinals' pitching was excellent, and their batting was also good. The Indians, on the other hand, were out of sync and made several errors.

BASEBALL
NEW YORK BEATS PITTSBURGH 4 TO 1.
The Yankees today won their third straight game, defeating the Pirates 4 to 1. The game was played at the Polo Grounds and was one of the most interesting of the season. The Yankees' pitching was excellent, and their batting was also good. The Pirates, on the other hand, were out of sync and made several errors.

BASEBALL
CHICAGO BEATS CLEVELAND 4 TO 1.
The White Sox today won their second straight game, defeating the Indians 4 to 1. The game was played at the Comiskey Park and was one of the most interesting of the season. The White Sox' pitching was excellent, and their batting was also good. The Indians, on the other hand, were out of sync and made several errors.

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SPEAKER PERFORMS WELL ON TENTH ANNIVERSARY.

Lands Three Hits, Three Runs and Two Gold Trophies—Both Sox Win.
The speaker performed well on his tenth anniversary, landing three hits, three runs and two gold trophies. Both the Sox won the game.

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NAVAL COLLEGIANS MAY AGAIN STUDY.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Sept. 14.
Because of the crowded conditions in the navy, with insufficient ships and lack of commanders, Secretary Daniels has made a ruling that college men serving in the Naval Reserve should return to their schools and resume their studies, subject of course, to call at any time they were needed. This order applied to Naval Reserve men only.

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MARY BROWNE HARD TO BEAT.

But "Molly" Finally Downs the Western Girl.
The match finally went to Miss Bjurstedt, 6-4, 6-4. Five times in succession in the deciding set Miss Bjurstedt had the advantage point but each time her California opponent started off with a volley to the net.

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VEGETOLE
For All Frying and Shortening Uses
Make This Test—Prove Its Saving
USE VEGETOLE, the new Armour all-vegetable cooking fat, for just one test baking—a pan of biscuits, a cake or pie. Then let your family decide its merits—while you mark its economy!
You'll enjoy its wholesomeness and appreciate its purity and nutrition. And, furthermore, as a shortening and frying alternative, it saves you money. The famous Armour Oat Label—the top-grade mark of Armour's best foods—assures its quality. Thousands of housewives are already using VEGETOLE. Will you start today?
In pails only, four sizes. Ask your dealer for it.
Armour's QUALITY PRODUCTS
Try a Pail Today
At All Good Groceries and Markets
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SEE DAILY ADVERTISEMENTS FOR OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST.
215-229 South Broadway.
For 27 Years The Home of Perrin Gloves
224-228 South Hill Street
Bartlett at it again! Wholesale prices going up. Retail prices coming down. You must take our word.
231 Bdw., Opp. City Hall.

"Onward With God!" Cries Kaiser While Hungry Austria Clammers For Peace
Will Russia or Austria be the first to collapse under the hammering of the enemy legions without and the discord of quarreling forces within? Some editors even think the reply to this question will decide the war. While Russia staggers under the loss of Riga, the demoralization of her armies, and the desperate confusion of her internal affairs, Austria recoils before Italy's inexorable offensive and her hungry people clamor for an early peace.
If Germany can force Russia into a separate peace, she opens for herself a vast reservoir of desperately needed supplies, doubles the number of men available for her Western battle-lines, and increases tremendously the difficulty of the task to which America is pledged. On the other hand, if Italy brings Austria to her knees, Germany is cut off from Turkey and Bulgaria, her Pan-Germanic dream is shattered and peace with victory is brought immeasurably nearer for the United States and her Allies.
The leading article in THE LITERARY DIGEST for September 15th, shows these two uppermost phases of the war in all its lights. Other articles that will be sure to interest the public in this number of "The Digest" are:
The New "Soldiers of Freedom"
Marching Hosts Comprising the New National Army Enter Training Camps to Prepare for the Battlefields in France
Where Loyal Labor Stands
Will the Price of Bread Come Down?
Hunger in Hungary
What Bulgaria Wants
A New Source of Aeroplanes
Garbage As a Food-Waste Index
To Create a New Niagara Falls?
Etiquette of the Flag
Red Cross Work For School Girls
John Calvin Reversed
The Pacifist Pilgrims
The President Stirs Teutonic Ire
Germany's Peace Offer to Russia
The Birthplace of the Battle-Tank
Politeness in War Times
"Egg Savers" That Do Not Save
"A Son of the Middle Border"
The Foolish Cult of the Japanese Print
Moral Prophylaxis in the Army
Personal Glimpses, and Financial News
A Striking Selection of Illustrations
"The Digest" Breaks Down Antiquated Barriers
It is only by learning to understand one another that men or nations can achieve a real peace. All wars, national, social, or personal, spring from lack of comprehension. The man or woman who strives to see things as they look to the other side—is, in her small way, helping to hasten the coming day when all resort to violence may be as obsolete as the dodo. The leading pioneer in this direction among current periodicals is THE LITERARY DIGEST, published not exclusively for the rich man or the poor man, not for the militarist or the pacifist, not for the idealist or the practical plodder, not for the alien or the native-born, but for all of these alike. It strives to present all viewpoints upon the great questions of our time without bias. It quotes from all periodicals freely and impartially. Read it and learn to understand your fellow man.
September 15th Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents
'Tis a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary.) NEW YORK.

et Abroad.
Subscription, \$15.00 per year in advance. Single copies, 10c. Money order, check, or cash.
NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The New York Times today published a special edition of 100,000 copies, the largest ever printed in the city. The paper was sold at a price of 10c per copy, and was distributed free of charge to the public.
The special edition was published in response to a request from the War Relocation Authority, which had asked the Times to publish a special edition of the paper for the Japanese-American internees at the War Relocation Camp at Tule Lake, California.
The special edition of the Times was published in a format similar to the regular edition, but with a few changes. The masthead of the paper was changed to read "The New York Times Special Edition". The paper was also printed on a different type of paper, and was bound in a different style.
The special edition of the Times was a great success, and was sold out within a few days of its publication. It was a testament to the power of the press, and to the importance of the Japanese-American internees.

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SEE FINISH OF "SOCIAL CLUBS."

Proposed Law will Restrict
Back-room Joints.

Ordinance Worthless Unless
Evil is Abolished.

Petitions Launched for Dry
Law Initiative.

That the curtailment of the activities of the so-called "social clubs" now flourishing in many parts of the city will be one of the important reforms accomplished if the new ordinance to make Los Angeles a saloonless city is carried, is the gist of a statement issued yesterday by D. M. Gandier, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League.

This will be accomplished, declares Mr. Gandier, by restricting the operation of these clubs to the downtown liquor zone, whereas they now operate in all parts of the city. Those outside of that zone would be forced to either move into the zone or go out of business.

The proposed ordinance provides that no new licenses shall be issued to any club, restaurant or hotel until forty-seven such licenses now in existence have been given up or revoked. Thereafter not more than 100 at all would be issued.

At the present, social clubs are allowed to sell liquor anywhere in the city, at any time, with or without meals. This has established them in the residence districts as veritable "blind pigs."

Under the proposed ordinance they could serve nothing but wine or beer and could serve that only in a public dining-room, as the part of a bona fide meal and between the hours of 11 a.m. and 9 p.m.

It is conceded by those instrumental in the prohibition campaign that the abolition of the saloon and the curtailment of the liquor privileges in cafes and hotels without proper regulation of the "social club" would be worse than no dry law at all. They point out that this would result in throwing the bulk of the trade now patronizing saloons to the "social clubs" and instead of a centered liquor district, the evil would be spread all over town.

The ultimate solution of the problem rests in the complete abolition of the privilege of selling liquor in "social clubs," according to Supt. Gandier. He states: "If they do not prevent fake clubs from selling liquor, the only solution for the fake 'social club' evil is to wholly prohibit the sale of liquor in any club. Personally, I believe this is the only remedy."

Mr. Gandier points out that under these conditions the operation of these "social clubs" would not be very profitable and complete annihilation could be looked for in the near future.

The campaign to secure 15,000 names to the new prohibition initiative ordinance commenced in earnest today when hundreds of young women workers besieged the Billy Sunday services, securing many signatures.

Sunday will be the big day of the campaign, according to dry workers, for at that time petitions will be circulated in every Protestant church in the city and it is thought that thousands of names will be secured.

VETERAN HELD ON IMMORALITY CHARGE.

James O. Murray, an ex-Philippine soldier at the Soldiers' Home, was arrested at the institution yesterday by Special Agent Franklin P. Webster of the Department of Justice, charged with violation of the Mann White Slave Act.

Murray is married and has a family at Holbrook, Ariz. It is claimed. The specific charge against him is that he brought his niece, Miss Myrtle Osborne, 15 years old, from Clay Springs, Ariz. for an immoral purpose. It is alleged that he and the girl occupied a house in Sevierville.

Murray was arrested before United States Commissioner D. M. Hazenack, and in default of \$5000 bond was committed to the County Jail.

Vehement.

WHITE RIBBONERS HEAR EXCORIATION OF SALOON.

WHITE RIBBON bows were conspicuous in the crowd at the Billy Sunday tabernacle yesterday afternoon. It was the meeting to which all local unions of the W.C.T.U. had been invited, and the central section of the seats was filled with these women.

When Mr. Sunday appeared on the platform the entire body of W.C.T.U.

ARMY PAY NOT SUFFICIENT?

Soldier, Arrested for Bad Checks, Says His Parents Needed Money.

James S. Gray, a private in a military unit stationed at Arcadia, said yesterday at the County Jail that he forged numerous checks to obtain money for his parents because of the reduction of his salary in the army from civil life, according to Constable Hayes, who placed the man under arrest on a charge of forgery. The military uniform proved to be of little protection in this matter, as Gray was arrested at the camp and brought to the city.

It is alleged that a number of checks signed "C. H. Thompson" were sent into different banks, causing the institutions to turn them over to private detective agencies. This resulted in the arrest.

NEW LAW BARS LIQUOR "GIFTS."

Proposed Measure Would Prevent Tricky Sale of Boose to Soldiers, Sailors.

Upon the urgent request of Col. Harry B. Light of the Coast Artillery, the Council yesterday morning instructed the City Attorney to prepare an ordinance making it a high-grade misdemeanor for agents to sell or give liquor to any soldier. Col. Light said under the Federal law it is difficult to secure the conviction of a person who sells liquor to a soldier unless the person is a bartender or saloonist.

The Council unanimously agreed to adopt an ordinance regulating the matter. Col. Light was assured that the city will take whatever steps are necessary to prohibit any person from furnishing liquor to the soldiers.

Off to Camp.

TEN TRAINS WILL TAKE NEXT QUOTA.

SCHEDULES ANNOUNCED FOR
CONSCRIPTS' DEPARTURE.

Contingent of Drafted Southland Men will Leave for American Lake on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday—One Los Angeles District to Have Special.

Ten troop trains will transport the second quota of drafted men to leave from Southern California for Camp Lewis at American Lake, Wash., next week. The men will depart from local railroad stations on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Definite train schedules were announced by the railroad officials yesterday.

On Wednesday, one train will leave the Santa Fe station at 10 o'clock in the morning with the men from city districts Nos. 15 and 16. Three other trains will start from San Diego, Riverside and Santa Ana, taking the quotas for those counties.

Los Angeles city district No. 14 will depart on the San Diego train, which is scheduled to leave this city at 8 o'clock in the evening. The men from Bakersfield will leave over the Southern Pacific route at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

On Thursday, the large part of the Los Angeles quotas will be dispatched. One train, leaving at 8 o'clock in the morning, will take the quotas from city districts Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12. Another train leaving at 1 o'clock in the afternoon will take the men from city districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12. Pasadena districts Nos. 1 and 2; and county district No. 6, from Alhambra and South Pasadena. The third train, leaving at 8 o'clock in the evening, is scheduled to take the men from city districts Nos. 10 and 17, together with the Imperial county contingent. The quota from city district No. 17, however, is planning to secure a special train for their men, in recognition of the fact that this quota will be the largest one furnished by a single exemption district in the country.

On Friday, a special train will transport the men from all of the Los Angeles county districts, excepting county district No. 6, from this city at 9 o'clock in the morning. Another train will leave Ventura at 7 o'clock in the morning and take the Ventura and Santa Barbara county quotas.

All Southern Pacific trains will have dining cars and the men who go on Santa Fe trains will use the Harvey system of lunchrooms, eating lunch at San Bernardino and supper at Barstow.

SUIT FOLLOWS HURTS.

Jacob Opp, who alleges that he was struck by the bicycle of a Western Union messenger as he was crossing Sixth street at Main, and injured permanently, filed suit yesterday in the Superior Court against the telegraph company for damages aggregating \$25,000. The complaint was filed by Attorney J. R. Whittemore.

CLUB MEN'S JINKS.

Staid Professional Men to Disport in Wild West Jollification at "Roaring Camp."

Living again the days immortalized by Bret Harte, hundreds of members of the Los Angeles Athletic Club will spend their way today to "Roaring Camp" a rehabilitated frontier town of the "days of '49" at the Crags Mountain Resort in the Ventura Mountains, where the "greatest Wild West show on earth" will be staged today and tomorrow.

Staid business and professional men will mingle, clad in the costumes of gamblers, bad men, cowboys and miners in the great jollification.

William E. Bush has been named grand marshal of the two days' festivities and he will be ably assisted by Judge Russ Avery, L. Frank Baum, Johnny Powers, Douglas Gerard, Charlie Chaplin, Carl Laemmle, Charley Murray, George Cline, Herbert Rawlinson and others of note.

A motion-picture play which will depict the antics of the assembled clubmen will be staged under the direction of Douglas Gerard and lyrics for the Whoopee-Cough Quartette have been written by L. Frank Baum.

ENGINEER DIVORCED.

Mrs. Ivy Mae Lowry was granted a divorce yesterday by Superior Judge Houser from Walter P. Lowry, a locomotive engineer, whom she charged with desertion. He left her, she said, following a quarrel over financial matters. They had been married seventeen years.

Hamburger's Men's Store

GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL SALE

DOUBLE-LIFE SUITS



—Our 10th Semi-Annual Event in the Men's Clothing Dept.—and the greatest value-giving Sale of them all—for, in spite of the drastic advance in men's suiting materials, the price of these new double-life suits for autumn-winter, 1917-1918, is only—

\$18.50 —1 Coat
—1 Vest
—2 Trousers

—Yes, only \$18.50 for one coat, one vest and two pairs of trousers—the extra pair doubles the wear—that's why hundreds of men wear Hamburger's Double-Life Suits.

If You're Tall, Slim, Short, Stout or Regular—There's a Double-life Suit just for you—a perfect fit.

The 3-button Models!

—Practical suits for business men and for young men.

Workmanship and Style!

—Double-life Suits are made to fit, by the same manufacturing tailors that make the exclusive, high-class clothing in our regular stocks—they're made specially for us, specially for this Semi-Annual Sale, to sell dollars underprice!

Oregon Cassimeres!

—In grays, browns, tans and diagonal mixtures—serge lining.

Imported Suitings!

—Rough tweed mixtures, in grays, browns and tans—mohair lining.

Worsted Suitings!

—In the new autumn grays—serge lining.

Every Man Knows That His Trousers Become Frayed at the Heels, or—

—around the pockets, in fact, wear out, long before the coat or vest must be cast aside. He knows that an extra pair of trousers means extra wear—extra value—especially when the extra pair adds nothing to the price of the suit—a suit worthy a higher than \$18.50 price tag—with an extra pair of trousers for \$18.50—men, there's value!

(Hamburger's Men's Store—Today)

Hamburger's Guarantee

Is Back of Every Double-Life Suit

—The store's guarantee spells SATISFACTION in detail—a guarantee which means that the suit you buy will be replaced free of charge, if, after you've worn it, you have reason to be dissatisfied—real, man-to-man guarantee.

Alterations Free

—There's a suit designed especially to fit you, but if alterations are necessary, they will be made by expert tailors without extra charge.

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The Public Service.

At the City Hall.
PLAN REDUCTION OF
TELEPHONE BILLS.

CITY WANTS THE TWO SYSTEMS
MERGED AT CITY HALL.

Paying Fifty-four Thousand Dollars for Double Service when One Would Suffice—Former Council Could Have Saved Whole Amount, Asserts Finance Chairman.

That the city is paying approximately \$54,000 annually for its two-system telephone service was learned yesterday by the Council, which referred the matter to the Board of Public Utilities, with the request that steps be taken to have a single switchboard installed at the City Hall, thereby saving the city more than \$25,000 per year.

When the question was introduced by Councilman Conaway, chairman of the Public Utilities Committee, a member said he did not believe the city was paying more than \$50,000 for the service. Arthur Baker of the supply department furnished figures showing that the bill for last year was \$54,000. At this time the average bill may be larger, he said.

Councilman Mallard said the

Council should be getting its service gratis, and if the former Council had so desired it could have compelled the companies to enter into such an agreement at the time the last franchise was granted.

It is planned by several Councilmen to refuse to pay the double bill. They believe this will bring the matter to an issue at an early date.

Stephens a Delegate.

City Attorney Stephens was appointed by the Council yesterday as a delegate to attend the convention of the League of California Municipalities in Santa Rosa. The report of the health commissioner, asking that money be appropriated to cover the expenses of the City Chemist, veterinary surgeon and milk inspector at the same convention was referred to the Finance Committee.

City Hall Briefs.

An ordinance was adopted granting permission to property owners to improve the first alley west of Broadway between Ninth street, and a line ninety-five feet southerly therefrom.

The request of the Fulton Shipbuilding Company for permission to construct and maintain ship and boat-building shops on two parcels of harbor lands was referred to the Harbor Committee.

The City Engineer was instructed to proceed with the improvement of Meridian street between Eagle Rock avenue and Avenue 14, using the new specifications for filling and grading.

RAIDS OWN HOME; THEN ASKS DIVORCE.

FOUND WIFE WITH ANOTHER,
CAMERA MAN CLAIMS.

He was in Scanty Attire, Plaintiff Says in Detailing Tale of Alleged Marital Infidelity—Man in Case Introduced to Spouse Just Before Trip East.

Suspicion became certainty, according to Walter E. Stradling, a motion-picture camera man, when, on his return from an Eastern trip he raided his own home in Santa Monica and found Harry Rathburn, it is alleged, in the company of Mrs. Stradling, Mr. Rathburn, Mr. Stradling testified in his divorce suit before Judge Avery yesterday, was in scanty attire.

Neither Mrs. Stradling nor Mr. Rathburn appeared to contest the action. Detective Irving Dingle corroborated Mr. Stradling. Mr. Rathburn had been introduced to Mrs. Stradling previous to the departure of Mr. Stradling for New York. The decree was granted.

INCORPORATIONS.

The Occidental Film Company, incorporators, Charles R. Hickman, V. E. Nelson and Mae Gibson; capital stock, \$100,000; subscribed, \$500.

Try Marline Kennedy

For Red, White, Yellow, Green, Gravelled, Spotted, etc.

Thousands Will Avoid Annoying Catarrh This

A Little Precaution Right Now Saves
Untold Annoyance.

You who have been afflicted with Catarrh, know that with the first signs of cold and damp weather the disease will promptly return, and remain an unwelcome guest as of yore. Why not save yourself the suffering and inconvenience which your experience tells you is in store for you.

Avoid the folly of waiting until the disease has you within its grasp again.

Proper treatment is worth a great deal more right now than later. Catarrh cannot be permanently cured by local treatment with sprays, douches, ointments, washes, etc. Science has proven that the disease is in the blood.

\$10 WATCHES

The Los Angeles Times is the only newspaper printed in Los Angeles that daily publishes a sworn statement of its circulation.

Want a...
Wholesale...
Retail...
Want a...
Barlett, 215...

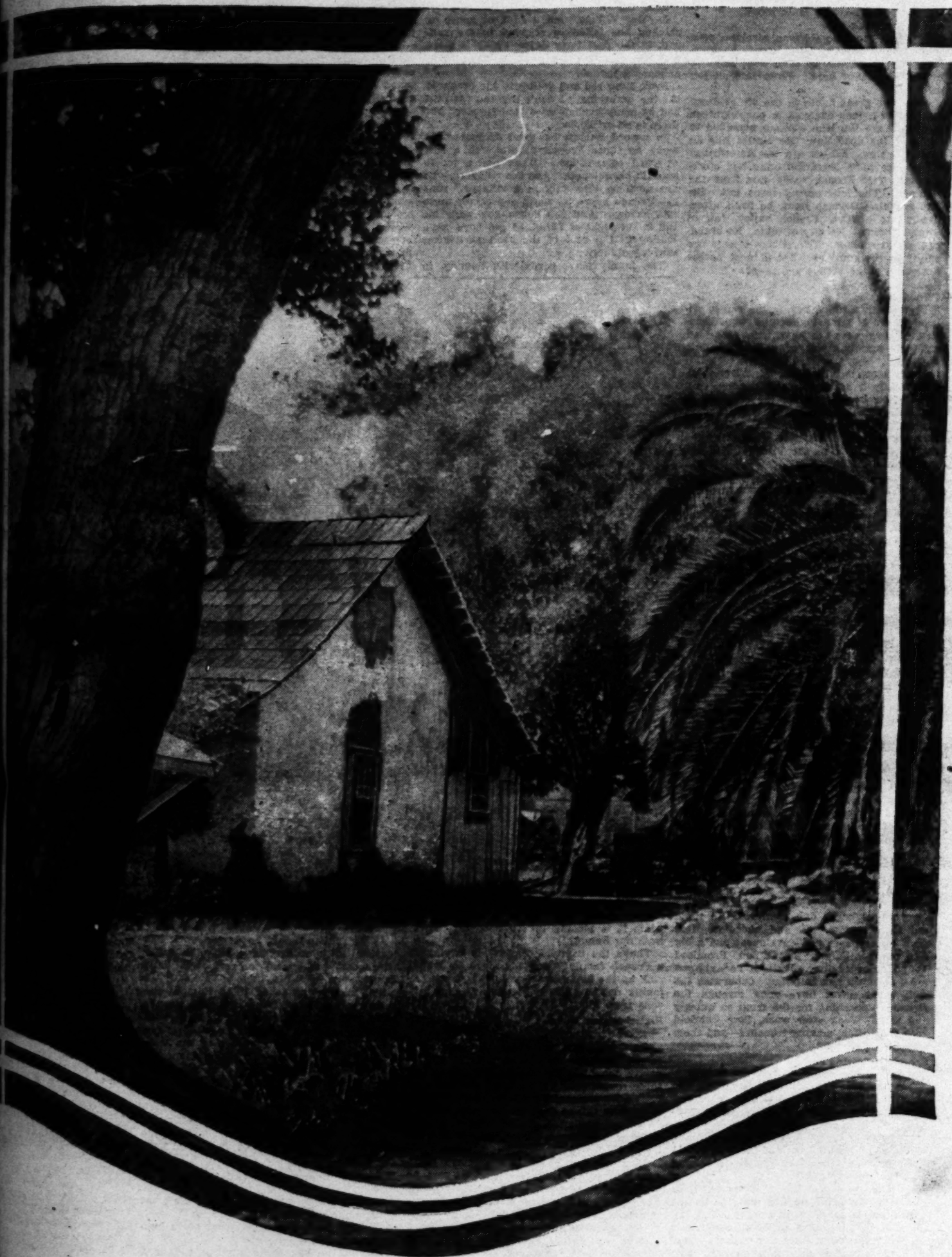
Los Angeles Times Illustrated Magazine

The Times-Mirror Company.

Saturday, September 15, 1917.

Part II, 24 Pages

A Bit of Old California.



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Catarrh This W

VILLAGERS

ch he is really somebody, in a private is more than an machine, more than a machine. In spite of German theories, the ranks of the Allies has a superior in rank! The company is specialized. The made throwers, rifle-bombers, and oil men (in a very wide scissors men, trench-pouliot experts, mine operators and what not.

Every private has a chance to himself—like the boy whose own in a mine, can "feel" the of approaching enemy mine beloved of animals, who can with the war dogs. Officers seek out all talents. There is for good shots with army. Many went astray here. The in the picture made by big nes and other specialties of to make the common rifle-mericans with badges of "the

the green valley, which the vil-ages crowned with mossy with their rustic whiteness, of the road is alive with vagna, drawn by great

little and robust, with their toward the sky, and clattering along the road. them, young men, whose looks most picturesque in France.

"Don't they?" asks a peasant, with their pictures. are Americans. Ameri- are living on our soil, when they too shall fight. them with my own it with so much frank- to reply to the skepticism of who recently said to me, seriousness: "Americans just talk! They'll never

they're here. I can't give the they are reassuring, and from they grow greater. Of course, it they believe in an immediate newspapers have perhaps exaggerating the immedi- intervention. Let us not of desires will not over- of difficult transports. 1,600,000 men with bring them to the other over night. But every- seen has only had the my confidence.

that country where the are swarming with these will soon surge over our The men are young, vigor- There is a healthy under the wide-rimmed fastens to their chin. above the waist in khaki are wrapped with cloth appears upon their col- door steps they chat women. In what lan-

and "Distinguished Marksmen" cheering up, because the straight and quickly, is still a dead snipers in No Man's Land (dead horses) are just now remarkable reputation.

And there's more yet—the

The General-in-Chief has high private carries his officer's in his light pack. Listen: "We do not want a machine-ization, but an army of thinking individuality," said Gen. Pershing in a French interview. "I am word 'automatic.' Men must fit, keeping their morals close, trying conditions of modern war, learn to obey orders implicitly and willingly, but not automatically. We want men fully ready to assume command of their officers be killed or sometimes happens."

Gen. Pershing compared the nation to a football team, in which is trained to physical perfection, strict discipline, but capable of individual action in a crisis. "While war is not a sport, but

disclosed to be "watchfully waiting" for the boys at home in khaki.

"But the days will not be many Nor the waiting be in vain, For from Golden Gate to Sandy Hook, From city, hill and plain, It's the hep, hep, hep! Of the army's new refrain— We'll be after you, Jack Pershing, In just a little while!" The Yankee hosts are moving, now In column, mile on mile. We'll be ready for your orders, Jack— (We love that good old smile)— So look for us, Jack Pershing, In just a little while!"

Singing is fostered by the high command. Who can estimate the influence of "Tipperary?" To me, American civilian in Paris, its mere melody will always stir those noble sentiments we felt as the first wounded English came bloodily (when blood was new) to the American Ambulance Hospital of Neuilly. For many a year to come "Tipperary" will make British eyes wet, when, in

the witching hour of twilight, it evokes the khaki figures in the glare of the skyline and the dead who are forgotten!

Who can estimate, for France, the influence of that terrible song of Verdun—"Pas-seront pas!" Or who forgot the goose-step march to death of the Prussian Guard at Ypres, intoning "Deutschland Uber Alles!" "It is desired that the American army be a singing army!" So ran the first words of a communication to the American public of Paris, asking for 3000 copies of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic"—noble marching strophes of Julia Ward Howe, which fired the hearts of the northern armies in 1864-1865.

"Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord!" They are heard now on the American front in France. One regiment has adopted it "as our marching song, in memory of the American martyrs of Liberty." And in Our Village, you may hear a noble French translation of it, torn off by inspired French grandmothers!

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[Saturday, September 15, 1917.

"I have seen Him in the watch-fires of a hundred circling camps; They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and damps; I have read His righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps; His day is marching on."

Bear with me to hear three lines of this notable translation. Again, they are by a woman, Charlotte Holmes Crawford, of whom I had never previously heard mention. They are word for word, vibrating! "Je L'ai entrevu Qui planait sur le cercle large des camps. On a erige Son autel par les tristes et mornes champs, J'ai relu Son juste jugement a la flamme des feux flamants. Son jour, Son jour s'approche!"

It's rather serious, you say? Rather solemn? Sammy doesn't think so. The grandiose, overwhelming third act is about to ring up. It is the overture.

What the French Newspapers Say of Our Boys.

BY ANDRE CHEVALIER.



SAMMIE HAS ALWAYS BEEN GALLANT. (Copyright by International Film Service.)

guage? I don't know. But they appear to understand one another very well. Before the houses there are big canvas bags on tripods swollen with distilled water. In front of the mayor's house float the Stars and Stripes.

Between the gentle slopes, covered with somber pines, a treeless valley extends its green carpet. It is there that several companies of Americans are drilling under the direction of our Alpine Chasseurs.

"These soldiers," a captain-instructor confided to us, "have an astonishing ability to learn quickly. One feels when with them a very real and reasoned desire to know our methods of fighting as soon as possible. The new mechanism of warfare interests them in the highest degree. We give a demonstration in their presence and they repeat the exercise at once, with hardly a mistake. We are teaching them how to dig modern trenches. They work under the direction of one of our sergeants, who treats them just as he would our own men! What has struck us most forcibly is the docile attitude which they have instinctively adopted

with regard to our teaching. They haven't come over here as "saviors" but as disciplined pupils. Their colonel said to us: 'We couldn't find better teachers than you French. I want my men to obey you blindly. They will march like yours, and will teach themselves as yours do.'

"This mark of confidence has touched us profoundly. Their anxiety to do something useful has manifested itself in other ways. All the French guard duty in the region has been taken over by the order of their colonel. He desires that his soldiers should assume from the present time the guarding of the roads and bridges and that they should help in military construction work. They haven't come over here as amateurs and they are proving it. They intend to maintain the war which they have declared with all the loyalty and vigorous force which it requires."

Under our eyes a company marched past. Their aspect is martial, decidedly. A short

saber, cloth covered, struck against their legs as they marched. Their knapsack, like everything they carry, is practical and complete.

Nothing distinguishes the officers from the men except a silver bar or bars upon the shoulder, which in the case of a colonel is replaced by an eagle.

The one who accompanied us was a fine, upstanding fellow with frank and smiling eyes. He wore a yellow, visored leather cap. He is something of a personage. Campaigns have made him famous. Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines—where he commanded scouts for nine years. Since then, being appointed to the General Staff, he might have continued to live far from danger, but he asked to command one of the first regiments which would come to fight in France. A personal friend of Gen. Pershing, he was fortunate enough to embark with him.

The table to which he did us the honor of conducting us was set in the American style. The plates and the glasses were turned upside down. Various dishes were set forth: Bean salad, lobster, mashed potatoes, raisin tarts.

We were served with deep bowls, full of a strongly spiced soup, which one ate with small crushed biscuits—the American army biscuit. As a drink we had tea, or coffee, which was poured out from the beginning of the meal.

The conversation, while rapid, was cordial and unexcited. At dessert the colonel arose. In simple terms he pointed out to us his great joy at the welcome with which he was received in this land, to which each day attached him more and more. He indicated how dear to him was the cause which it had now become his right and duty to sustain, and the desire which he had to collaborate rapidly and effectively with his fellow-workers in this noble task. He would hasten with all his strength and ability the hour which he so feverishly anticipates. France can count upon him.

He was silent. His voice choked with emotion, the hand which held his glass trembled.

We listened, grave and deeply affected. We felt the seriousness of this solemn oath. The "Star Spangled Banners" which draped the austere walls of the dining-room were joyously agitated by an invisible breeze.

then, and ready to take hold of a sector."

Having registered these praises, I chatted with some American officers. A lieutenant said to me: "I don't understand spoken French very well, but I think I understood what the major said. He seemed to be astonished, but he will be much more so when he gets our draft army. Those fellows are much stronger than we are; they are athletes."

And then he added with a frank, engaging laugh: "We are not only 'bold and agile'; we are ambitious, too. For example, I'm counting on being a colonel at the end of the war."

"Well, well," I said, "with those ideas—" "One may go a long way. I know it. That's just where we want to go."

And when I took leave of our "Amex" friends they made me promise to come see them again at the end of August.

"When you come, you'll see us at work." "Thanks, I'll be there"

"Amex."

WORD COINED FOR THE AMERICAN EXPEDITION IN FRANCE.

For the same reason, I arrived this country of the "Amex." They are our new allies, word 'automatic.' Men must fit, keeping their morals close, trying conditions of modern war, learn to obey orders implicitly and willingly, but not automatically. We want men fully ready to assume command of their officers be killed or sometimes happens."

Gen. Pershing compared the nation to a football team, in which is trained to physical perfection, strict discipline, but capable of individual action in a crisis. "While war is not a sport, but

rather adopt "Amex." It has an advantage; it isn't us who have invented it; it is the "pollus" of Pershing who call themselves thus.

Well then, I have just seen the "Amex" at the front. At the front? Yes, in villages and camps where they perfect their instruction, and where they are getting initiated with such generous enthusiasm into the new maneuvers which the new war makes necessary.

Our friends, "the Amex," hailed me as one halts a brother. They showed me, with some just pride, their unequalled organization, which, even after our efforts during three years of war, leaves us admiring. They showed me their arms, their equipment, their kitchens, their beds. I shared their mess, and saw everything about their camp that they could show me. And I was simply enchanted by what I saw. I can't, of course, tell you everything I saw. Too bad! But, after all, such descriptions are rather hard to make interesting on paper. Yet I know

what will interest you, and I'm going to tell it to you, for I did more than to see the "Amex" at their camp. I saw them on the drill ground and at their maneuvers.

Let me give you, not my impressions, but those of a major of the Chasseurs Alpins who is instructing them and directing them—it's the opinion of a "connoisseur." "These men have all the gifts; they are agile, supple, bold, intelligent, audacious. After only several days of initiation into new methods, one may say already that the Americans are splendid at grasping things. They take the greatest interest in our demonstrations, and 'take hold' with a rapidity which happily minimizes our mutual difficulty with the other fellow's language. In three hours they knew how to use the grenades, which they threw to the applause of my chasseurs. They are very good at that game.

"Without doubt their 'spirit,' like our own, has much to learn that only action can teach. But come back and see them again in two months. They will be 'made' troops

And our expanding Pacific Empire, acknowledged seat of a sensuous western civilization and of a coming mightier commerce.

Saturdays.
HARRY CARR, EDITOR.

Average Circulation in 1917—Four Months: Gross 112,717; Net, 111,471 Copies Weekly.

DURING the last three years there have been numerous appeals to the American people for charitable contributions for the aid of the little peoples crushed between the upper and the nether millstones of the great world war. These contributions were in money and supplies. Such a form of help was acceptable as a temporary relief; but the continuance of the war brings with it the necessity for something which shall be permanent.

Direct contributions of money or its equivalent to the needy is the most wasteful and least satisfactory form of human aid. No person has given real assistance to another until he has aided him to help himself. The assistance which gives to a hungry man a meal is but a makeshift; the real aid is that which places him on the way to Independence through earning his own food.

Belgium has been the recipient of millions of dollars in charitable contributions from the United States and from the Allied nations. Most of this has taken the form of direct gifts, and for that reason more than half its helping power was lost. Gaston de Level, an eminent Belgian attorney and patriot now in this country, presents the Belgian situation ably and clearly when he says:

"You must not speak to this people of charitable help. They are too proud to accept it and, probably, they will not need it. What they will need is sympathy and credit—credit because the resources of Belgium have run low and it will cost millions to put factories in condition and to replenish machinery. I say they do deserve sympathy—that is to say, English and American manufacturers who sell this machinery will not be expected to raise their prices because they know Belgium is in a great need, but, on the contrary they will be expected to put sentiment into their figures."

Many plans for Belgian aid have taken the form of transplanting a part of the population in other countries. It is a sordid charity indeed which fixes expatriation as the price of its aid. Every Allied country has taken an oath that Belgium must be restored; but that restoration can only take place by the return of the Belgians to their native land, by the restoration of their homes, their shops and their factories. A part of the Belgian soil has already been cleared of the invaders by the gallant English and French forces on the western front. In that territory the restoration has already begun. From this time forward it will be well to keep in mind that the most valuable assistance to offer to the Belgians is credit, which will enable them to restore to their country the earning power which the invaders have compromised so seriously.

No use trying to hitch your wagon to a star in these days. If she is one of these movie queens she wouldn't bat an eye for anything less than a fiery chariot.

What is home without a Declaration of Independence.

POLITICAL economists held their peace through patriotic motives during the first years of the war when they saw the most fundamental principles of political economy violated by the warring governments. Those of each country held that the war would end before the effects of false economy should become serious. But as the war drags on, as national debts increase and the trend of events gives no reason to hope for an early peace, the economists are beginning to raise their voices in protest.

English economists are making an almost unanimous protest against the proposed policy of the government to sell bread at nine pence a loaf when the cost to the government is twelve pence. The government proposes to market the bread at a loss in order that it shall be within the reach of all, and to make up the deficit from the tax fund. One economist sentimentiously remarked, "That is equivalent to feeding a dog on his own tail." Others assert that the effect of selling bread at a cost relatively less than that of other staples will have the effect of increasing enormously the consumption of bread and that the result will be a greatly increased demand for wheat when it is an admitted fact that there is not enough now in the Allied countries to go around.

American economists are sounding a note of warning against the proposed policy of the American government to lend to the Allied nations enough money to pay for the supplies which they desire to purchase in this country, including foodstuffs. They call attention to the fact that the Allied governments now propose to purchase wheat and meat not only for the use of the armies in the field but for the civil populations as well. The American government is to select a general purchasing agent who will do the buying for all the Allied nations. The economists ask some pointed questions about the condition which this will bring about in our own country. They say that if the shipment of gold from Europe to the United States is to cease, while the shipment of supplies is to be largely increased, the effect on home markets and labor will be disastrous.

Other economists are protesting against the increasing practice of increasing wages because the cost of living is higher, and then increasing the cost of living because of the increase in the cost of production occasioned by the higher wages. They say that this practice is bringing about a fictitious condition that will prove disastrous later both to labor and capital. According to the economists a number of the warring nations have permitted their enthusiasm to carry them into financial quicksands from which it will not be easy to withdraw.

It takes a genius to know when to quit.

The man who borrows trouble is generally pretty good about paying it back.

Subject for debate: Can a man have cold feet and a warm heart at the same time?

It is better for a man's conscience that he be sorry for what he didn't get than for what he did.

The Germans started out after the bacon but they will do well if they bring up with a piece of the Rhine.

It's the little things that count, as big sister murmured when little brother told mother that she had been kissed five times by her young man.

BY EUGENE BROWN

WHEN I was young enough not to know any better I held the belief that Job was the first printer. Presumably I had read or heard something about Job printing and in my fledgling brain the connection was easily made. Even when I was wise to the error I could not help thinking that Job would have made a fine printer anyhow—especially after he was broke. He was patient, philosophical, reminiscent, and poetical.

Also he had boils.

The first printer of my intimate youthful acquaintance was named Dennis and of some thousands I have since met and known it has seemed to me that a majority of them would answer the roll call in the same way. For several generations it was opined that there was something about the ink which printers sniffed which led them to an improvident and careless contemplation of the problems of life. Genius and thrift were seldom found harnessed together, yet I have known many printers to whom the Jovian endowment of genius must be accorded. They sensed the big things of existence, but the details concerned them not.

The printer knew hunger and thirst—especially thirst. He was attuned to the inconveniences of poverty, yet with an agreeable optimism all his own he would exact all the possible recompense for this same impoverishment. This of course included the right of perfect irresponsibility. He didn't care a couple of whoops for anything or anybody and sometimes he would go down on the bridge at midnight and sing out this fact to a mildly tolerant world. His bump of location was large in this way: He didn't worry about where he was located. Whether he was working for the New York Sun or the Laramie Boomerang was much the same to him. His home was where his vest was. In summer time he might not have a coat, but he had a vest, and in its pocket reposed the well worn composing rule that had once been given him by the traveling salesman for the type foundry.

His appetite was an elastic one. It adjusted itself to conditions. If plenty graced the board it was expansive and embracing. If the cupboard were bare he would skirmish around for a pretzel and never rail at fate. As between food and drink there was but one choice—for he held his thirst as his most precious endowment. I recall one lovable but graceless scamp who was wont to say that he could get a bite from a dog any time, but drink came from Parnassus. But it didn't; it came from Peoria.

This plaything of the gods was rich in experience and to him the literature of the ages was no strange thing. He had a six-cylinder noodle working in a beehive. He could recite whole pages from the pre-Victorian poets and could then turn and give the editor a concise synopsis of the operations of the Walker tariff. He had his facts and opinions but was not vindictive or boisterous in argument. In fact he was singularly tolerant of the views of others and could judicially contemplate all angles of written or spoken thought.

Measured by the new gospel of efficiency he was not of much value to the world, for while he was usually a speedy workman he was a bit uncertain in his hours of service. That foreman who could round up his entire crew for the beginning of each day's run deemed himself fortunate. As it is now there are machines which more than double the printorial capacity, but the old timer is not in the running. The modern printer is more apt to be a well-dressed

and competent part-
blend of business and
chic. There is no
mance or glamour in
profession about him.
could possibly come
job—even if he had
on his card.

But because of a lack of judgment I have consciously associated Job with the printing man knows for a certain the author of this movement of the inspired used to say: "Of course I haven't written, it was I have it here in black ink on white paper."

Surely Job had a might be paralleled in craft of letters. Admired by Divine Providence turned over to the enemy he had all manner of tribulations. It seems to scar his soul in an irresponsible discussion a bit but proceeding with a killing arguing with a killing who had dropped in to feel bad that it might have had lost all his dough he wouldn't have to pay family had been wiped out. Children are dreadful anyhow and some of them have been pests. I have said bolla eating that his system—but they have been carbuncles and he had the hives to boot. Praised he still had a pile and an ash pile, so he had an ash pile to ease off on. He begged the wife to let him eat a curry comb to play with.

And when the news
drop in to tell him how
looking he would roll
ash pile and remark
it was. Maybe he
"Somewhere the Sun
and then he would
yards of imperishable
this accomplishment
pliable philosophy of
printer.

Possibly another connecting Job with trade rests upon his exclamation: "Oh! the sary had written a bo

The phrase might have been prompted by a desire to have business out of controversy and one who invokes another. On the other hand, there is the chance the controversy puts over his nose his hand and he punctures him at leisure. At any rate the print is manifest.

The text today is Luke 1:4, where Satan says, "For skin."

Heard of a lady of
was telling some of
a perfectly wild and
had had while vacation
ular resort. "Do you
exclaimed, "I think I
commandment but on
knew you wouldn't
two of her auditors in
did they mean?

The Department of Agriculture is urging everybody to eat heartily of sauerkraut. Is it thought that the visible supply can be starved into submission?

The House food bill
on doesn't bother as
much as the house food
were at home.

Adam and Eve have been running at large in California's Garden of Eden is in California.



oor bedeviled San Francisco! Is that city of tribulation about to have a period of peace? It really looks as if the good Lord speed the day when the good people of the city will once again come into their rights.

It is nearly fifty years since the first perched upon the hills of San Francisco. He had come from California a very sick bird, oppressed by the winters of the northern Northwest. He would not forget in a thousand years the view he had of the city.

It is a small place then compared to the San Francisco of today. There were only about three buildings of more than three stories in the city, and very few in altitude. The three buildings of more than three stories were the Hotel, the Cosmopolitan on Bush street near Sansome, the Occidental on Montgomery in the same block, and the Lick right opposite the Occidental.

What attracted the Eagle's eye to the beautiful weather and the fertile examples of the fertility of the California soils found in the numerous fruit stands of the city? The half-century San Francisco has been a familiar object to the Eagle's eye. He has perched upon it sometimes for months at a time.

There were few years when he was not a visitor to the city. Soon learned to love the people of San Francisco, whom he found to be very intelligent, formed



MILKING this week. Here

I devoted the last seven
days to telling unpleasant
truths in this column, estab-
lishing myself comfortably as the
unpleasant candid friend, and
Sunday has stolen my thun-
derbolts and left me in mean vituper-
ation up all the venom in
my arsenal. The market in abuse,
I felt me looking like a sweet
pear drop, not even an acid
drop. I can't play. I shall go
to mother.

Billy has actually dared to
 on me. Think of it. Me,
 socialist in rude candor and
 blunt criticism of other
 sins. Dash it all, is
 no courtesy among candid
 ? Is there no professional
 to? Billy never preached a
 yet that he did not get me
 anywhere. Spoke right at me
 in the most insinuating way.
 In meanness as I am, it
 would have occurred to me
 Billy a "dirty hypocrite,"
 him he was "hollering
 for the devil" or "making
 of God." And nothing
 have induced me to tell
 was a spiritual-touch-me-
 I hadn't any use for. No,
 re should be honor among
 pointed critics, I say, and



competent person who
and of business man and
list. There is little of the
or glamour of the
ession about him and
ld possibly confuse him
-even if he had "job
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my he had all manner of
d tribulations. But it
m to scar his soul. Of
an irresponsible moment
ssed a bit but presently
guing with a killjoy com
o had dropped in to make
l bad that it might be wor
d lost all his dough—but
wouldn't have to pay tax
nily had been wiped out—
en are dreadful hard to
yhow and some of them
ve been pests. He had
nd boils eating their way
a system—but they might
en carbuncles and he might
d the hives to boot. He
alsed he still had a nagging
d an ash pile, so he sat
pile to ease off the boil
gged the wife to bring
arry comb to play with.
There was a fine spirit for
And when the neighbors
op in to tell him how bad
oking he would roll over
pile and remark what a
was. Maybe he would
Somewhere the Sun is
then he would wear of
ards of imperishable poetry
is accomplishment indic
able philosophy of the
rinter.
Possibly another reason
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The text today is taken
4, where Satan remark
or skin."



DANCER

ALING this week. Here
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myself comfortably as the
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have induced me to tell
was a spiritual-touch-me
I hadn't any use for. No,
should be honor among
critics, I say, and

the cream of all nations. There was not a capital in Europe that had not representatives in the population of the city. But the backbone, nerve center, heart and brain of the community were made up of the best blood of the American people.

In those days there was little politics in San Francisco, and no labor-union thugs disturbed the peace of its industries. In those days the mayors were great business men free from all political ambition, who gave up many advantages in their business to serve the municipality, a service they rendered with a whole-heartedness and a clear-mindedness that were most admirable. Thomas H. Selby was one such Mayor, and William Alvord was another. The minor offices were filled by men such as Collin M. Boyd.

What a change from those days to the present, when all offices in the city government are filled with self-seeking politicians with no higher aims or purposes than to further their own political careers. It was an awful descent, equal to that of the fallen angels who were pitched over the battlements of heaven, from Thomas H. Selby to P. H. McCarthy. Under the rule of worthies like this last-named came strike after strike like that of the stevedores many years ago, that of the draymen later, followed by the first strike of the carmen, and now we have another strike of the carmen, and every one of them has been accompanied by bloody cruelty that would disgrace African savages.

San Francisco is a peculiar municipality, where most of the substantial citizens live out of the city, having homes all around the bay down to San Jose, and across the bay at many points. This leaves the city a prey to the riffraff and scum, with no counterbalancing influence to offset the degradation and selfishness of the lower orders. This forms a peculiar hot-bed for labor-union exploitation,

and that selfish, turbulent bunch took advantage of it to the last extremity.

These columns and the whole town wrote and told me about it. But did anybody get up and bawl Billy out? They did not.

Sure I'm sulking. Who wouldn't? They won't even let me look over the wall and Billy is allowed to run round the garden and pull up the flowers.

Green With Jealousy.
Oh, I'll admit I'm jealous. Here have I been yearning to spill over with sumptuous abuse for years but maintained a gentlemanly self-restraint because I was assured people wouldn't like it. I have just as many highly effective and rude epithets up my sleeve as Billy ever had, but was I ever permitted to indulge my talent? Never. And here comes Billy calling everybody all the names he can lay his tongue to and nobody has hit him yet.

Well, anyway, there is comfort in the fact that Billy is blazing the trail for me. If abusive frankness is not fashionable after this, it never will be. Notice how it is already? It was only the first two days that we were shocked. After that Billy's most excruciating ferocities fell upon tutored ears. We had learned to listen intelligently. We acquired the taste. By the time he leaves this cleansed and beautified city, it will all sound just like perfectly good English to us. Politeness and gentility will be old-fashioned affectations. Respectful reverence will have gone out as thoroughly as bolster skirts. We shall all be able to indulge all the sumptuous vulgarity stored within our speciously refined souls with impunity.

One can get used to anything. Just as we got used to Wagner's music and the futurist painters, to vers libre and slit skirts. Why, I know a man who once proved he could get used to hell. He lit a row of candles under an iron bed and spread himself on the laths,

and that selfish, turbulent bunch took advantage of it to the last extremity.

Some years ago a San Francisco banker visiting Los Angeles and meeting the Eagle by chance said: "I want you to take a message to your chief, Gen. Otis. My proposition is this, that if he will come to San Francisco himself, and bring you, the Eagle, and one or two others of his staff along to start a paper like The Times in San Francisco, I will guarantee to deposit in a bank to his order a sum of \$1,000,000 cash gold." He did this because he knew what The Times had done for Los Angeles.

It is a long road that has no turning, and the turn in the road has come for San Francisco. In the person of the president of the Chamber of Commerce it has found a leader, and several hundred of the best men of the city have rallied around Mr. Koster, with conspicuous results already, and many more to follow.

You will remember, dear readers, a bit of Eagle philosophy in the way of philosophy by which he derives wicked from weak-head. Here is a proof of the truth of this derivation in San Francisco right today. The Mayor of that city, Mr. Rolph, is a native son, a man of much brain and some conscience, and might make a great leader for the city. Might, but will not, because he is simply a politician without a particle of patriotism, and with a conscience too much like a rubber band, too pliant and

stretchy to serve as a safe guide for himself or to make him a safe leader for the city. He wants to be Governor of the State. With his eye on one or two of his predecessors in that office, he thinks the shortest, smoothest and safest way to the mansion in Sacramento is that laid by union-laborism cemented with the blood of peaceful toilers and macadamized with their bones.

On Labor Day, when the bunch under the direction of McCarthy's gang contemplated making the city streets run with blood, the Chamber of Commerce crowd gave warning that was heeded. Instead of being a day of bloodshed it was a day of perfect peace, more like a Los Angeles Sunday than a San Francisco Labor Day.

Here is where the weak-headedness of the wicked came into sight. The day was peaceable because the street cars were kept off of the streets, and the Mayor and his crowd called attention to the fact that peace was maintained through his efforts and those of his lieutenants. Then came the knock-out blow from Mr. Koster, who, taking him at his word, said: "Very well, then. The evil elements of the population are under your direction. At the raising of your hand, by a nod of your head, by a wink of your eye, they all took warning and fled to their holes. Now we know where to lay the blame for trouble, and whom to hold responsible for the quiet of the city." And the next day it rained—blows from the clubs of police on the heads of the wicked element, who, ten to one policeman, ran like jack rabbits in a drive in the San Joaquin plains.

May God bring peace to San Francisco, is the earnest prayer of Yours,



writing down his "impressions." He found it quite disturbing at first but after half an hour or so, he left off yelling.

So by the end of his eight weeks Billy won't be able to shock us any more. Even now, the shocks are so mild we feel quite resentful about it. Billy will have to go to an English cathedral town and lecture in "The Close" to make any sort of a sensation by-and-bye.

Training the Conductors.
And all this time the Pacific Electric is holding classes to train car conductors in la politesse. Nice little printed conversations are being issued to them with instructions as to how to say "please" and "thank you" and "your pardon, I am sorry" and soft nothings like that. It is to be hoped they weren't allowed to go and hear Billy as well. Otherwise we ought to have a strike on our hands. If Billy's vocabulary is essential to salvation—and he says it is—how dare we condemn these good men and true to eternal damnation?

But the railroad company can't fight a revival a la Sunday by la politesse. It is like trying to sweep back the ocean with a broom. The car conductors have the best possible criterion for their established code of language since Billy came to town—they have been apostles of Billy for years. And now they know they were right. "Don't do as I do, but do as I say" is a time-honored maxim. And we all know what Billy says. And how he says it.

If The Times doesn't let me copy Billy's style I am a lost soul.

Cynical.

[Baltimore American:] "What a good, sensible girl Miss Nellie is."
"Yes; that is the reason the men keep away from her."

THE SOUTHERN COTTON FACTORIES.

In a Big Overall Mill. By Frank G. Carpenter.

Knits Cotton for Soldiers.

A FAST GROWING INDUSTRY AND ITS FUTURE—WHERE THE WORLD'S COTTON IS MADE—QUEER FEATURES OF COTTON MANUFACTURE—OUR FOREIGN COMPETITORS—THE MILLS OF NEW ENGLAND AND PIEDMONT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

GREENSBOROUGH (N. C.)—I have just visited the biggest overall mill of the world. I mean the biggest cotton mill that makes cloth for overalls. The technical name of the cloth is blue denim. We all know what it is. It is sold everywhere in the stores and almost every workman wears it. The mill I visited makes nothing else. It is now engaged on rush orders for the United States government. It is turning out 150,000 yards daily. It takes three and a half yards of the stuff to make a suit of overalls for a man. The daily output is enough to make suits for more than 40,000 men, and the yearly output would furnish suits for 13,000,000 and leave some to spare. The factory can make 47,000,000 yards in one year. The cloth is about as wide as the strip of carpet which covers your floor. The output of one day if joined together, would carpet a railroad track from New York to Philadelphia. The output of a year, if it could be joined and stretched over mountain and plain, over ocean and river, would cover a path around the world at the equator, and there would still be enough left to reach half way to the center of the earth.

This factory is known as the White Oak mill. I take it as a sample of the great cotton manufacturing industry of the South. It stands on the edge of the cotton fields, and hundreds of thousands of bales are raised within a few hours' ride of it by rail. The cotton can be brought from the fields almost to the mill, and the saving in transportation is great.

What is in a Big Mill.

The mill is a three-story building covering acres. It is made of brick, stone and glass. The glass windows are many. They look like eyes shining out of the red rim of the bricks surrounding them. The building has eighteen acres of floor space, and its rooms are of vast extent. The room where the spinning is done is about 100 feet wide and more than 900 feet long. It has 60,000 spindles within it. They go whirling around so fast that it makes you dizzy to look. The weaving rooms contain about 2000 looms. They are equally large. The building is filled with machinery of the latest make and of cost-efficiency patterns. The managers tell me it is up-to-date, and the old machines go to the scrap heap. The motive power of the mill is electricity furnished by the Southern Power Company and generated in some of the largest turbines ever erected in the United States.

The labor of the factory is white. It is composed mostly of women and girls from the country about and from the mountains nearby. It is American labor, and the employees work sixty hours a week and strikes are almost unknown. The company treats its hands well. It has a mill village of 500 houses of from three to six rooms each. The rent is \$4 a month, and this includes electric lights and running water from an artesian well 600 feet deep. It has a store where the employees can, if they wish, buy goods at a slight advance over cost. The manager of the mill tells me the wages are about the same as those of the cotton mills of New England.

The White Oak mill is a type of the up-to-date cotton industry, which has grown so rapidly throughout the Southern States. A generation ago New England was making almost all of our cotton goods. Now, as far as the amount of cotton consumed is concerned, the factories of the South are manufacturing more than all the other States of the Union combined. In 1916 they ate up almost one-third of our whole cotton crop. The cotton produced that year, in round numbers, was just about 12,000,000 bales, of which something like 5,000,000 bales were exported. Of the balance the cotton-growing States used 4,000,000 bales, while New England and the other States consumed the remainder. The South has now almost 800 cotton mills, with 900,000 spindles. The capital invested is \$250,000,000.

The size of a cotton mill is measured by

the number of spindles. The spindle is the slender rod on which the thread is twisted and wound by machinery. There are hundreds and thousands of them in a great modern mill. In all the world there are now, in round numbers, 139,000,000 such spindles, and they spin about all the cotton thread used by mankind. Of these spindles the United States has easily more than one-fifth of the whole. That means that of every five yards of cotton worn by men, women and children anywhere on this big, round earth, one yard is made in the United States. We have altogether over 33,000,000 spindles. Of the remainder more than half of the cotton mills are to be found in Great Britain, which is by far and large the biggest cotton manufacturer of the world. It has 57,000,000 spindles. It makes more than twice as much cloth as we do, and it gets the most of its raw cotton from us. The profit is hundreds of millions of dollars.

There are 43,000,000 spindles, or one-third more than we have, working on the continent, and the most of these are in Germany. In the East Indies there are less than 7,000,000, and there are scattering factories in Russia, Japan and China. There are also a few in Brazil, where a high tariff is necessary to protect the industry.

I have visited cotton mills in most of these countries. Japan has now almost 3,000,000 spindles and its business is growing enormously on account of the war. It expects to gobble the big market of China, and it has flooded the German province of Shantung with Japanese goods. During my last trip through Asia I went through the mills of one Japanese company which had more than 300,000 spindles at work. The machinery was of the latest invention, the most of it imported from the United States. One of the mills had \$3,000,000 worth of raw cotton on hand. A large part of the employees were children and they worked ten hours a day. Their wages were from 11 to 30 cents of our money, or a little more than 1 to 3 cents for each working hour. At that time there were about 300,000 women and girls at work in the cotton factories of Japan and there were 28,000 children employed, each of whom was under 14 years of age. The goods made were equal to any manufactured in the United States.

Chinese Child Labor.

I visited a cotton mill in Shanghai, where I found Chinese children working at 4 cents per day. Some of the little tots were no higher than my waist and many did not reach to my shoulder. The smallest children were pulling baskets, filled with bobbins, here and there about the room. The largest were attending the spinning mules and they were working so hard that they scarcely looked up as I entered. The pay of the older hands ranged from 4 cents to 20 cents. China has no laws against child labor, and the manager told me that he often had father, mother and children, all of one family, working for him.

Some of the women had their babies with them in the factories that they might not lose work. I saw a three-months-old baby lying in a pile of cotton waste at one side of the room. One of the girls worked away with an almond-eyed infant on her knees, and another had a baby in a basket beside her. That factory was working ten-four hours, as also were those of Japan. The children were employed by night as well as by day, and in the Chinese factory the work went on Sundays and week days, all the year through.

They have several hundred thousand spindles now making cotton yarn in Shanghai, and in one of the mills I found an American light plant with 6000 electric lamps burning. The Chinese mills are increasing in number. The most of their machinery comes from England. Japan and China imported more than 500,000 bales of our raw cotton last year.

The most interesting cotton manufacturing district of the world is Lancashire county in England. It is the center of the spinning industry and the place where more than half of all the raw cotton we sell is turned into cloth. The product is brought to Liverpool, and some of it from the Mersey up the Ship Canal to Manchester, from where it is distributed. The cotton district is only about half again as large as Rhode Island, but is so spotted with mill that it might be called one great cotton

factory. Not only in the city of Manchester, but in the villages and towns nearby, the spinning, weaving and dyeing goes on. I have stood in the town of Oldham and counted 600 factory chimneys without turning round. I found them still making cotton at Blackburn, where the first spinning jenny was set up, and also at Bolton, where Crompton invented the spinning mule. In Manchester I visited a cotton factory which was employing 3000 hands and weaving 300 miles of cloth every week. The floor space was not as large as the overall mill I have described, but it contained 3000 looms and there were 120,000 spindles flying around.

In that mill most of the hands were women and girls. Their wages were from \$3 to \$5 a week, and it took a skilled workman to get as much as \$10. Nevertheless the wages were considered good for that time. They have probably increased greatly because of the war.

Cotton in Africa.

It was at Omdurman, near Khartum, almost 2000 miles up the windings of the Nile, in Central Africa that I saw cotton ginned, spun and woven much as it was manufactured before Whitney gave us his gin. Omdurman was a town of several hundred thousand, made up of natives. The cotton market was in the midst of several thousand acres of mud huts, which stretched out on all sides of it. The sheds and the streets were filled with cotton, which was brought in in straw bags and sold as it was when picked from the plants. The samples were displayed in flat, round baskets, each of which held perhaps a bushel.

Near the market I visited a factory, a little establishment consisting of a half dozen mud huts, shut off from the street by a mud wall. Inside the wall was a court, and in this a dozen black-skinned women were sitting on mats on the ground. Some were ginning, others were spinning, and weaving was going on in the huts at the back. The gin was somewhat like a family clothes wringer, save that the rolls were about as big around as the ordinary candle and the whole gin so small you could fit it into a peck measure. One woman turned the machine while another put in the cotton and picked out the seeds from the lint as they were stopped by the rollers. Near the gin sat two women who were snapping the lint with bow strings to separate the fibers, and farther over a half dozen more women, sitting cross-legged, were spinning the lint into yarn by hand.

I went to the weavers' huts at the back and looked in. Black boys and men sat before rude looms which had been set in holes in the ground. They sat on the edge of the holes. The looms were worked by the feet, the shuttles being thrown back and forth by hand. The latter moved through the cloth with a whistling noise, and this was about the only sound to be heard. I bought some of the cloth. It was well woven, soft and very durable. I asked what wages the boy weavers received and was told they got 10 cents a day.

Kaiser Complains he Can't Raise Cotton.

The wide extent of cotton manufacture throughout the world and the attempts of every great nation to set up a cotton planting and cotton milling industry of its own, demand that our cotton factories should be brought to the highest state of efficiency, and that the cotton be made at the least possible cost. Prior to the war all of the great powers had started movements to create a cotton supply of their own. England was pushing the industry in East India, and was making experiments in its semi-tropical and tropical colonies in Africa. During my stay in Uganda I visited a cotton mill not far from Lake Victoria, and about as far inland from the Indian Ocean as the distance between New York and Chicago. The mill was equipped with English and American machinery, and it was ginning cotton which had been raised by the natives. I found the Germans experimenting with raising cotton opposite Zanzibar in German East Africa, and one of the Kaiser's complaints as to his "place in the sun" is that he has no land upon which cotton can be grown for the spindles of Germany. The attempt to gobble Mesopotamia and a large part of the Turkish empire is to some extent founded upon the value of the valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris as a future cotton supply.

Japan is now raising some cotton, there are extensive lands in China which might be used for that crop. The orient will always be a source of cotton goods, and England has certain advantages which enable it to make kinds of cotton manufactures which we can. The district of Lancashire, which I have written, is said to have the best climate and water supply for making known to the world. The territory is only fifteen miles long and about ten miles in width. It has a basin with hills at the east end, and a copious water supply. Under the bed of stiff clay that holds the water, the evaporation is just enough to make the air in a moist condition, and the cotton fibers for weaving. The cotton goods the atmosphere is neither too warm nor too dry. The fibers become brittle and will break. If it is too moist they will stick. In Lancashire, cotton, wool and other conditions seem to be just what is needed for the cotton industry, and this is perhaps the reason why the little section, more than 200 years ago, cotton fields, is able to pay the cost of building up an industry which pays the cost of England hundreds of millions of every year in wages and materials. Part of the cotton goods of the world are made in Lancashire.

Why New England Has Cotton Mills.

It is for reasons mentioned in those which have built up the cotton industry that we find our cotton factories in New England. Third of them are in the State of Massachusetts, and there is one county which contains more than one-fifth of all the dies now working on American cotton. Three times as many cotton mills as in the South, and about the same number of spindles as either North or South. The two States which have the largest of such goods among the cotton belt. This is British cotton. It is Fall River, New Bedford and Next to that county is Providence, after it is Middlesex county. It has more than 1,000,000 spindles in Alabama, and surpasses all the States with the exception of North and South Carolina. To a large extent geographical centers are close to the right climatic conditions.

It is largely due to the fact that the most of the cotton in the Southern States are raised on the foothills of the Appalachians. They are to be found on the highlands of North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. The rainfall plentiful, the land small farms and the houses and where electric power is generated from the streams and mountains. These conditions steady increase in the value of cotton.

There are now cotton mills way from Lynchburg, Va., and I might say all the way from Georgia, along the Southern coast. The country is one almost everywhere. During the past year there has been an increase in the value of more than 450,000, and that has gone into the hands of scattered over eight different States. Most of them are in the South. Four have gone up at Georgia here, and there is a new one in N. C., which has 25,000 spindles. Some of the largest of these are those of Marshall Field & Co. They have eight different States, operating more than 1,000,000 spindles. The capital invested is \$3,000,000. That company has bought 2000 acres near Lynchburg, which will be devoted to cotton. It is about to open a large cotton bedspread. It is making gingham, one of the sheetings and others. It is making gingham and outings.

The character of much of the South is rapidly changing. A year ago only the cheap

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

WARRIOR who never has been conquered is the broncho Yaqui—the Indian of Mexico. He simply will not. And today, in that Garden Spot where these Indians live, the pangs of starvation are hungrily stalking because these Yaquis will not work anyone else work. Those who do not reap, the Indians kill. Do not Mexican West Coast, the Yaqui native settler the same menace to the Sioux and the Plute we pioneers a generation ago. And in Mexico, no Custer, Crook or Miles, big and bold enough to conquer that warlike tribe of primitive, primitive. "The Yaqui's war drum gives notice an earache," explained of his troops against the savages.

After the very advent of Cortez, nearly 400 years ago, this bold, untamed hill tribe challenged the foreigner's advance. And, steady toll of life and blood after family of Mexicans—ever the peoples—have been slaughtered in short, flat-faced, cruel Yaquis. An bloody annals of Sonora there is a long list of American miners and freighters—whose bones are like cigar stubs over the hills of the inner Yaqui country.

After time, Mexico has tried to solve the Yaqui problem. Only a year ago, Gen. Estrada, aided by Gen. Flores and an army of 12,000 men, made a great drive that was to rid the country once for all of this savage menace. Their was staged with great eclat, and as the last great Indian war America had ever see. Thousands of Mexican were hung in a great half-circle in the western rim of the Bacatete hills, the stronghold of the Yaquis. Flocks of birds, bought in the United States of America, hummed from camp to camp.

They machine gun American-made arms, tents, canvas boxes of crackers. Baled hay fed all the way from the Imperial to feed the lean, gaunt cavalry from Guadalupe and Torreon. A company, driven by a Yankee flying machine, shipped in, for spying out the positions in the dry, hostile hills. Hundreds of dollars were spent on preparation nothing happened. The Yaquis into the hills, the Mexicans waited, and then retired also. So the problem stood as it was, as it is, and likely to be, a menace to Mexico.

One knows just how strong the Yaquis. Old prospectors will tell you they can put 5000 fighting men in the mountains there are nearly 6000. It is hard to count these Yaquis. They are not gregarious—except in the night. When no general fight is going on, they will find warriors from the Bacatete all the way from Guaymas to Ariz. The men drift north into Sonora, working as miners, laborers or cowboys. Often, wages in hand, they return to their homes. This they smuggle across the border and carry back to the tribe in the United States. It is a common saying, among the Yaquis of Southern Sonora, that the faithful Yaqui ranch hand of today appears in the night, to return to the war-painted and murderous—killing those who fed him.

Some of the Mexican West Coast Yaquis are mixed up with those of California at

WHAT FIGHTING SON OF A GUN THE YAQUI.

And right now, with the whole world tightening up its waist band and looking hungrily about for wheat and beans, Uncle Sam is particularly anxious to see peace on the Mexican West Coast. For it's a wonderfully fertile region—this vast coastal plain watered by the Yaqui, the Maya and the Fuerte rivers. Some agricultural experts say that this region, properly tilled, could feed the whole republic of Mexico. But just now, what from revolution and Yaqui raids, the West Coast cannot feed itself. It is short on wheat, corn, beans and sugar. Instead of having a surplus, it will try to buy—if it can raise the price—from the United States. Were it not for war and the Yaqui, this condition would be reversed—Uncle Sam would be buying food from this West Coast.

Porfirio Diaz, more nearly than any other Mexican leader, came close to a final solution of the Yaqui problem. That is, he made "good Indians" of many, and deported hundreds to the sisal fields of Yucatan. It is even whispered that once upon a time, when a certain ship had sailed from Guaymas with a cargo of Yaqui prisoners for Manzanillo, there was a plapk-walking party a few miles out at sea—and shortly thereafter a number of new faces in the happy hunting grounds.

The Yagui's Grievance.

Like our own first (red) families, the Yaqui claims that he has been defrauded of his lands. He particularly lays claims to certain regions about the Yaqui River delta, including the pueblos of Vican, Bacum, Balem, Cocorit, Huirivia, Torin and Rahun. Maybe the Yaqui once really owned these lands, by right of discovery and settlement. So far as titles go, the question of present legal ownership is in doubt. For that mat-



Splendid
type of Yaqui
patriarch



Yaqui Indians in the Villista Army



Yagui warriors in ceremonial dance, wearing odd animal-head masks.

ter, even if the Yaquis were given undisputed possession of good farms, they would not remain there, and work peacefully. It is not their nature. They are marauders—nomads. When Sonora was quiet, under Gen. Torres of the Diaz regime, it was possible—by eternal vigilance, to keep the wild Yaquis confined to the hostile Bacatete hills. Only once in a while, in those days, would these savages swoop down on the peaceful Mexican farmers, to slay and rob. But, since the fall of Diaz and the beginning of Mexico's perennial revolutions, the Yaqui has taken advantage of the turmoil to ravage throughout practically the whole state. Also, he has lately acquired the manifesto-writing habit. This is peculiarly a Mexican affliction. In that seething country, whenever a patriot feels himself ordained by fate to "save the country," he first writes a manifesto, usually styled a "message to the people," setting forth the reasons why he feels he should be President, instead of the present incumbent or other ambitious jefes. These Yaqui manifestos are occasionally amusing. Some months ago, after a brush with some German farmers who had settled in the Yaqui Valley—and in which fight the Indians got the worst of it—the Yaqui Chief Subelama issued a manifesto declaring war on Germany! In January last, another proclamation was posted, calling on Carranza to prove his oft-repeated declaration of friendship for the Indians by at once removing

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWENTY-THREE.)

Japan is now raising some cotton. There are extensive lands in China which might be used for that crop. The western orient will always be a great market for the importation of American cotton seeds, and England has certain disadvantages which enable it to make use of the seeds of cotton manufactures better than we can. The district of Lancashire, which I have written, is said to have a hot climate and water supply for working known to the world. The best territory is only forty-six miles long and about ten miles in width. It is a basin with hills at the east which furnish a plentiful water supply. Under the heat of stiff clay that holds the water, the evaporation is just enough to keep it in a moist condition needed to make cotton fibers for weaving. To make cotton goods the atmosphere must be neither too warm nor too dry. If it becomes brittle and will not spin well. If it is too moist they collapse and break. In Lancashire county; the atmosphere and other conditions seem to be just what this is perhaps the reason that the best section, more than 3000 miles from cotton fields, is able to pay the freights to build up an industry which pays the wages of England hundreds of millions of dollars every year in wages and supplies a part of the cotton goods of the world.

Why New England Has Cotton Mills.

Who never has been contented with the broncho Yaqui—the bad man of Mexico. He simply will not rest today, in that 'Garden Spot of America' where these Indians live, the phantom of the Yaquis is hungrily stalking the Yaquis who will not work, but demand easy work. Those who come to reap the Indians kill. Down in the West Coast, the Yaqui is the menace that neither the Sioux and the Plute were a generation ago. And as Custer, Crook or Miles did not hold enough to conquer the warlike tribe of primitive, redskins. "The Yaqui war drum gives out an airache," explained one of the Yaquis—who had tried in vain to wage war against the savages.

At the very advent of Cortez, nearly 400 years ago, this bold, untamed hill tribe repulsed the foreigner's advance—paid a steady toll of life and loot. The family of Mexicans—even the nobles—have been slaughtered by the cruel, half-faced, cruel Yaquis. And in the annals of Sonora there is recorded the long list of American miners, and freighters—whose bones are scattered like cigar stubs over the hot, parched of the inner Yaqui country.

At Mexico has tried to

It is for reasons somewhat diverse which have built up the Louisiana industry that we find so many cotton factories in New England. Three of them are in the State of Massachusetts, and there is one county that contains more than one-fifth of all the mills now working on American soil. Three times as many cotton mills as in which is the third cotton manufacturing State in the South, and about 1,000,000 bales of cotton are produced annually in the two States which lead in the production of such goods among the States of the cotton belt. This is Bristol county, near Fall River, New Bedford and Taunton. Next to that county is Providence, Rhode Island. After it is Middlesex county, Massachusetts, with more than 1,000,000 spindles in Alabama, and surpassing all other States with the exception of Georgia, North and South Carolina. The reason for a large extent geographical. The centers are close to the sea, and have the right climatic conditions.

It is largely due to geographical conditions that the most of the cotton and wool growing in the Southern States are located in the valleys and foothills of the Appalachian Mountains. They are to be found on the slopes of the highlands of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, where the climate is warm, the rainfall plentiful, the labor supply abundant and where electric power has been harnessed from the streams which flow from the mountains. These conditions will continue to steadily increase in the mills of this section.

There are not cotton factories away from Lynchburg, Va., to Atlanta and I might say all the way to New Orleans. From the borders of Virginia to Georgia, along the Southern Railroad, the country is one almost continuous village, and many new factories are erected. During the past year there has been an increase in the southern population of more than 450,000, and the new country that has gone into the business is estimated at more than \$11,000,000. The new country is scattered over eight different States, most of them are in the Piedmont. Four have gone up at Gastonia, and four here, and there is a new one at N. C., which has 25,000 spinners.

Some of the largest of the sugar plantations are those of Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago. They have eight different plantations in the State, operating more than 117,000 acres. The capital invested is something like \$3,000,000. That company has bought 2000 acres near Maricao, which will be devoted to cotton raising, and it is about to open a new mill for making cotton bedspreads. It has also a factory for making gingham, one that makes sheetings and others for black and blue gingham and outings.

The character of moods in the South is rapidly changing. A year ago only the cheaper

and the American Southwest, that any menace to Mexican progress becomes at once a question of grave concern to the United States. The Yaqui, therefore, and the "stranger" of him, is a matter of keen personal interest to Uncle Sam. He can hardly be expected to view with composure the lawless activities of such a savage band, encamped so near his own peaceful frontier. And the particular region through which the Yaqui range make them peculiarly an obstruction to travel, to commerce and prog-

ress on the West Coast. Flung from the inhospitable Bacatete hills down to the sea, the "Yaqui zone" practically cuts off the rich sugar and rice lands of Sinaloa from traffic with the border. True enough, the Southern Pacific of Mexico has pushed its railway southward, through this "Indian country" and, through one uprising after another, its trains have run, usually guarded by military escorts. But its bridges have been burned, its trains fired into, and its men and track-walkers killed.

Recent Notable Cartoons.

SHE WILL NOT TRUST THIS WALTER RALEIGH



WILLIAM—SEE, I PREPARE THE WAY WITH MY CLOAK.
PEACE—YES, THAT'S ALL IT IS

Baltimore American

The FAMILY Entrance



Philadelphia Public Ledger

"BROTHERS-IN-ARMS"



Hampton Commonwealth



ALL DRESSED UP AND NOWHERE TO GO

Washington Star



The next big drive.

Spokane Spokesman-Review



St. Louis Post-Dispatch

CUMBERSOME, BUT GETS THERE



Baltimore American

WONDER IF THEY ARE GOING TO BE FOOLISH ENOUGH TO DO IT?



St. Louis City Star

SOMEBODY TELL ME THE SHORTEST WAY TO GO



Philadelphia

GOOD SHORT STORIES FROM EVERYWHERE.

Compiled for *The Times Illustrated Magazine*.

OTHERS-IN-ARMS!



Memphis Commercial Appeal



Washington Post



Philadelphia

sciency, is forming troupes of performing cheeses to entertain the queues during their long vigils."—[Washington Star.

A Sponge.

"THE way the Germans treat the Austrians and Turks," said a publisher at a dinner at the Players' Club in New York "reminds me of Skinner."

"Hello, George!" said Skinner one evening. "Got a clove?"

"I gave him a clove."

"Yes, old man, here you are," said I.

"Thanks," said Skinner. "Now have you a match?"

"Sure thing," I said, fetching out my matchbox. "Help yourself."

"Thanks awfully. Lend me your cigar-cutter, will you?"

"Certainly, Skinner, old man, but where's your cigar?" I asked.

"Why, George," he confessed. "I was just going to ask you for a cigar."

"I handed him my cigar case with a harsh laugh."

"The match you borrowed was to light your cigar with, I suppose, but, Skinner," I inquired, "what did you want with that clove?"

"The clove, George," he mildly explained, "is to chew after I take the drink you're going to buy me."—[Washington Star.

A Hit.

A NOVELIST said at a tea in Bar Harbor:

"I attended last Fourth of July an American luncheon in France. A young French colonel, his breast gleaming with decorations, was called on to give us a speech. He rose, and, leaning on his stick, he began:

"Am I not entitled to address you on this splendid occasion? Haven't I cause to address you—haven't I cause to love you—since I am part American myself?"

"Hurrah!" we shouted. "Hurrah! Bully!"

"And then a lady asked:

"American wife, perhaps?"

"The young colonel smiled and shook his head."

"An American parent?"

"No," He smiled and shook his head again."

"American sister-in-law?"

"But we were wrong once more."

"How, then, are you part American?" an old banker wondered, and the colonel said with a chuckle:

"By my wooden leg of excellent American manufacture!"

"He struck the limb a resounding rap with his stick, and for two minutes the laughter and applause were so hearty that he could not go on."—[Washington Star.

At Sunday School.

AT THE close of his talk before the Sunday-school the parson invited questions.

A tiny boy, with white, eager face, at once held up his hand.

"Please sir," said he, "why was Adam never a baby?"

The parson coughed in doubt as to what answer to give, but a little girl, the eldest of several brothers and sisters, came promptly to his aid.

"Please, sir," she answered, smartly, "there was nobody to muss him."—[Minneapolis Tribune.

The Cafe Coat Girl.

"GUS," said the Coat Girl, "just once in a while, or at the most twice in a while, the longest worm will turn."

"Yes, Fraulein," replied August, the head waiter, wondering.

"Yep," continued the Coat Girl, "I gave that skirt a piece of my mind that I bet will make her go away and say things about the impudence of the servant class."

"She was throwin' a fit because that apple-cheeked little Jane in the corner was lappin' up a couple of tall ones. You know there ain't nobody had no more experience than that same girl cause she is twice a widow, one grass and one sod."

"I let the skirt rave about how awful it was to see such things in a nice place and all that sort of stuff and then I asked her one question and she rolled her hoop."

"I asked her what made her look at it if she didn't want to see it?"

"Gus, I get tired of people pushin' their way through a crowd of by-standers in order to get close to a guy that a trolley has run over so they can faint at the sight of blood."

The Lucky Cornetist.

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA, who is organizing military bands for the army, was talking to a correspondent about the submarine danger.

"A friend of mine, a cornet virtuoso," he said, "was submarined in the Mediterranean. The English paper that reported the affair worded it thus:

"The famous cornetist, Mr. Hornblower, though submarined by the Germans in the Mediterranean, was able to appear at Marseilles the following evening in four pieces."

—[Washington Star.

Thought too Highly of Both.

ON A ROAD in Belgium a German officer met a boy leading a jackass, and addressed him in heavy jovial fashion as follows:

"That's a fine jackass you have, my son. What do you call it . . . Albert, I bet!"

"Oh, no, officer," the boy replied quickly. "I think too highly of my king."

The German scowled and returned: "I hope you don't dare to call it William."

"Oh, no, officer, I think too highly of my jackass."—[Paris Liberte.

His Chief Desire.

GEN. PERSHING told in Paris a story about a young American soldier.

"He talked a lot on the voyage over," said the general, "of the delight he would take in sightseeing when on leave."

"Don't miss Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris," said a French volunteer.

"You bet, I won't!" said he.

"Don't miss Westminster Abbey in London," said a Scot.

"No, siree! But, say, fellows," the young soldier declared, "the thing I'm craziest of all to see is the Church of England."—[Washington Star.

One Qualification.

ADMIRAL BRADLEY FISKE was talking in New York about a naval critic.

"This naval critic," he said, "reminds me of Sweden."

"What's struck Swetson," a man asked at the club. "He failed in medicine, he failed in the law and he failed in the ministry, and now he's moved into a \$2500 flat in Riverside Drive."

"Well, you see," said another man. "Swetson has started to write magazine articles on 'Why Men Fail' and he's made a mighty good thing of it. Qualified, you know."—[Washington Star.

Fooled.

H. C. FRICK said in Birmingham, where he had come to attend a Liberty Loan meeting:

"The crack troops of the Kaiser—some call them cracked troops now—are hiding in caverns forty feet under ground. The man who now thinks German militarism a wonderful thing is as badly doped as Cal Clay of Nola Chucky."

"Cal was escorting some ladies from Nola Chucky to Paint Rock, and as they passed a planter's the planter was playing with a powerful new searchlight he had just put on his water tower, and he happened to turn it

down the road, where it streamed into the eyes of Cal and his two girls."

"Here come one o' dem powerful racin' cyahs, to jedge by dat 'ere headlight," said Cal. "We'll jest hustle to de side o' de road fo' safety till she's parst, ladies."

"So they hustled up against the hedge, and the planter, after playing the light along the road for about a minute, suddenly turned it off."

"Cal gave a grunt of astonishment."

"Jee-rusalem!" he said. "How fast dat cyah muster been a-goin'! Here she's done parst us by, an' we didn't even see her!"—[Washington Star.

The Fool Minister.

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD said, in a New York address:

"The new German War Minister declares that mankind can never get along without war and armies. He reminds me of the Nicols."

"A Nicols emigrated to the prairies of the West. In his mountainous home country the railroads are all tunnels—it's like travelling through a flue—and so, when the denizens of the flat western prairies told the Nicols that they were going to build a railroad, he laughed at their ignorance."

"You can't do it," he said.

"Why not?" said the prairie people.

"Country's too flat," said the Nicols. "You ain't got no mountains to run your tunnels through."—[Washington Star.

Between Two Fires.

EDUCATED one of my boys to be a doctor and the other to be a lawyer," said Farmer Cornstossel.

"You should be very proud of them," announced the visitor. "That seems like an excellent arrangement."

"I don't know about that," replied the aged agriculturist. "It looks as though it was a-going to break up the family. I got run into by a locomotive, and one of 'em wants to cure me and the other wants me to go lame so he can sue for damages."—[Ladies' Home Journal.

He Ought to Know.

ONE dark night three friends were crossing a deep, dry ravine, the banks of which were very precipitous. As the party had been imbibing a little too freely, one of the three had to be assisted up the incline. When, thinking him safe at the top, his friends turned him loose, he fell to the bottom. He lay very still, and the other two, supposing him severely injured, rushed down to him.

As they leaned over to discover his condition, the fallen one exclaimed:

"For Peter's sake, strike a match! I think I'm unconscious!"—[Minneapolis Tribune.

Tight Places.

"DON'T you think it a good plan to keep the soldiers out of the saloons?"

"I do. When they go to war it's time enough for them to get in tight places."—[Minneapolis Tribune.

The Retort.

TWO wrongs don't make a right. Still—"

A Senator was discussing the food control bill.

"While the bill has its drawbacks," he went on, "there would be worse drawbacks without it, and so we can face our opponents like the lady."

"My love," her husband said to this lady, "you spend all your money getting your palm read."

"She smiled sweetly."

"And you, dear," she retorted, "spend all yours getting your nose red."—[Washington Star.

Not What he Said.

A RECENTLY commissioned second lieutenant was drilling his command in an Indianapolis street.

Something went wrong, and the soldiers found themselves trying to march over a six-foot fence.

The lieutenant halted the company and said:

"Men, why don't you do what I want you to do instead of what I tell you to do?"—[Indianapolis News.

MRS. UNO

MRS. UNO

IN THIS time of war, when the government and the family pocket book unite in urging economy on the home, the question of food values has become all-important. Wherever two mothers are gathered together the subject of the discussion of calories and proteins, with the proteids, carbohydrates and vitamins, with the throw of a word, upon the subject of foods and home management is eagerly seized and is an endless source of information. A large percentage of the women are ignorant—the Department

Sam has reached out his hand to the American housewife and, through the wonderful work of this department, effort is being made to lighten her load. If every bride in the country could be brought to realize that in Uncle Sam she has a guide, philosopher, and friend, ever ready to help her with advice and advise her in her difficulties, the long suffering bridegroom would not suffer and dissipation would go down.

that war is upon us, the government
making every effort to make the women
of the country realize what the Department
of Agriculture is doing for them. Every
housewife who is a true patriot should send
her contributions to the headquarters at Washing-
ton, D. C., in accordance with the instructions
on the various bulletins, and, what is more
important, make use of them.

her First Cook Book.

the average woman marries s

ness a standard cook book. It costs from \$1 to \$2. Inside it covers a large number of recipes. For the first year she experiments until she develops a limited number which seem to meet her requirements. After that she is not so range very far afield. She will choose plain definite foods which she has learned to cook and to which she has become accustomed. This is the kind of recommendation which the Department of Agriculture would like to overcome. It is absolutely necessary that certain foods which we have become accustomed to use in large quantities should be consumed in small quantities and other, less well known foods introduced. This very characteristic which makes it difficult to introduce new foods into them, once introduced, a stable diet, for the inertia of the householdwife leads her to continue to use to which she is accustomed.

Government's first attempt in this
is an effort to make the country
the amount of white flour con-
and substitute other grains and
There are a number of bulletins
may be obtained upon the use of
kaffir meal and cow peas. Many
dishes are waiting for the house-
will learn to use these foods into
thing of great importance is the
sugar. In order that our boys in
may have sugar in their coffee
country must deny its sweet tooth
and desserts requiring a large
of sugar should be eschewed
possible, other forms of sugar
shipped should be employed
many recipes requiring molasses
a syrup which may be used and
always available.
of Sugar.

Department of Agriculture thinks so honey as a food that it has issued a "Honey and its Uses in the Kitchen" in which many recipes are given for which honey takes the place of sugar being slightly laxative in effect it is more wholesome than ordinary sugar and has a delightful flavor of its own. It is a great shortening when used in cooking. The recipes for honey custards and puddings are particularly delicious. The Department of the use of meat is also in another government bulletin. It is for flour, probably the hardest to get to the housewife to face. It is of course our economists to point to the fact that the European nations get along on much less meat as we do. The American demand it and the mother who tries to face her men folk with roast beef and imitation leg of lamb once a week is bound to find it difficult.

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1997

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jinx house in another part of the city unaware of its evil history.

Another Money Lender Murdered.

Just prior to the Mills murder the city had been in an uproar over the unexplained murder of James Madison Sowards, also a money lender and a dabbler in real estate. In this murder the police were able to find a score of persons who had known the murderer and the officers were but a few hours back of the flight of the wife of this man. The crime was perpetrated in Spring street where the Alexandria Annex now stands, then a rooming-house. This place was conducted by the wife of a carpenter and was patronized by a good class of lodgers making a short stay in the city.

One day a "flashy" individual, accompanied by a pretty woman whom he introduced as his wife, rented a suite of rooms. The man gave the name of Martin and declared he was in the piano business. The couple appeared quiet and respectable and created little trouble for the landlady. On the day the crime was discovered Mrs. Martin entered the house and started to her room. The landlady came into the hallway and began a conversation. Mrs. Martin was very nervous and explained that she was about to depart for San Francisco to join her husband. The landlady was surprised and asked the woman when she had removed her things. The reply was that the trunks had been gone several days. Mrs. Martin went to the upper floor and found she could not enter the rooms. She asked for a key and this was produced. Mrs. Martin remained in the room for a long time and then left. When the landlady attempted to enter the apartment she found the doors again locked and none of her keys would fit the lock. She called on an employee of her husband to remove the locks. The man also entered the apartment and looked about the room and was terrified to find on the sofa a body, covered with blankets.

His Possessions Untouched.

The first report was that Martin had committed suicide and the police and coroner were notified. When the landlady examined the body she discovered that it was not Martin and that instead of suicide it was a case of murder, the head having been crushed with a hammer. Beneath the mattress in orderly array were found the possessions of the dead man. These consisted of several thousands of dollars in promissory notes, books and letters. The name of James Madison Sowards was on all of the papers and the body was later identified as this individual.

It developed on investigation that Martin had lured Sowards to the apartment under the pretext that he was about to purchase a home. Once in the room Martin had murdered the man in brutal fashion. The guilt, or at least the guilty knowledge of the woman, was determined to the satisfaction of the police from the fact that she had returned to the room, had washed off the clotted blood from the hands and face of the dead man and had then tucked a blanket over the still form.

Although Martin had only a day's start and Mrs. Martin but a few hours, the police were never able to get a trace of the fugitives. But Mrs. Martin probably left her husband after the crime, crept back to the place of death and made sure there was no life in the body and then in her poor way showed the woman in her by making the body as presentable as possible, was evident.

The Gruesome Downey Mystery.

Police officials still speculate over the so-called "Downey Murder Mystery," in which A. P. Wilcox, his wife and their 2-year-old son, Paul, were wantonly murdered November 19, 1901. This crime was possible of only one solution, according to the evidence turned up, and that was revenge. But revenge for what?

MRS. UNCLE SAM AND HER GOOD SPOUSE.

How the Government Assists. By Florence Ryerson.

...of his cigar and rooming-house... moved to Downey, occupying a... ranch that was the property of his wife, recently come to her through the death of her mother.

On Saturday evening, November 10, the Wilcox family sat at their new home near Downey, a... the house and with a shotgun... all three of the family. The... at the inquest... one suspect to another, to find... no one. A suspicious stranger, who... identified as "Dutch" Cumber, the Wilcox residence Saturday evening... that immediate vicinity tried to... me 12-gauge shotgun shells from... rent duck hunters, declaring that... ing to kill a fellow who had been... "Dutch" was plainly intoxicated, and... of the beating. With... fever heat "Dutch" was hunted... on being questioned was finally... an alibi. The man who had... the beating was also discovered... as further shown that Dutch was... motely acquainted with Wilcox.

Then witnesses came forward... that "Bud" Lewis had been... for threatening his divorced... revolver and had on frequent... threatened her life. That he had... serious quarrels with his former... and her and felt injured at her... Wilcox was shown. Lewis was... witness stand and readily... these facts but showed that... the county jail at the time of... he had been mixed up in a horse... Chinaman and the disgruntled... and caused his arrest several weeks... the crime. And Lewis had not... until late on the Saturday... of the murder. His father had... him at the time of the release... and gone home with his father... absolutely impossible that "Bud"... could have been in jail and at the... one of the Wilcox family at the... spect son.

Lacking another theory it was... that Bert Lewis, son of "Bud" Lewis, Wilcox, sympathized with... and also that he was the direct... valuable forty-acre ranch of his... Thereupon Bert Lewis was brought... front and compelled to prove... was a special policeman, he... employed in this city. He brought... witnesses to prove his movements... of the murder and was able to... himself. He offered a reward for... of the criminals. It was impossible for Bert Lewis to have committed... unless he had been in the possession of an automobile, had knowledge of... the Wilcox family were at supper... he would have to have committed... at a moment and to have sped... place of employment. How he... secreted the shotgun and the... (at a time when machines were... mon) and removed all traces of... his flight and then calmly returned... without having been missed... shown. Still another man came... share of suspicion. A man who... rooming at the Wilmington street... house had been employed by Mr. Wilcox to go over the Downey ranch house... pairs and do the many odd jobs... to make the place habitable. This... worked for many days but the... his labor were not satisfactory... or to his wife and a violent... loved. That this ranch had... harbored a grudge and committed... seemed reasonable. But the... traced, proved that he was... away at the time of the crime... another place, and could not have... the Downey house on the day of... Time passed and the... dwindled. The suspects from... brought out further information... movements at the time of the... nondescripts were found... been near Downey at the time of... slaying, but nothing definite... investigation. Then years after... one found a bloodstained shirt... hidden away in a building and it... that it was the size worn by one of...

...time of war, when the govern-... and the family pocket book both... in saving economy on the house-... of food values has be-... important. Wherever two mothers... are gathered together the air is... with the discussion of calories and... with proteins, carbohydrates and... Anything which will throw more... the subject of foods and house-... is eagerly seized and yet, the government is a source of information of... large percentage of the women of... are ignorant—the Department of...

...has reached out his hand to... American housewife and, through... work of this department, is being made to lighten her... If every bride in the country could... to realize that in Uncle Sam's... is a guide, philosopher, and... ready to help her with her... and advise her in her difficulties, the long suffering bridegroom would... and dispepsia would go out...

...war is upon us, the government... every effort to make the women... realize what the Department... is doing for them. Every... who is a true patriot should send... to the headquarters at Washington... bulletins, and, what is more, make use of them.

...First Cook Book.

...the average woman marries she... a standard cook book. It costs... \$1 to \$2. Inside its covers she... number of recipes. For the... she experiments until she dis-... limited number which seem to suit... After that she is not... very far afield. She will cling... definite foods which she has... to a book and to which she has be-... accustomed. This is the kind of reac-... the Department of Agriculture is... to overcome. It is absolutely neces-... certain foods which we have al-... accustomed to use in large quan-... could be consumed in smaller... and other, less well known foods... This very characteristic which... difficult to introduce new foods... them, once introduced, a stable... diet, for the inertia of the av-... housewife leads her to continue the... which she is accustomed.

...government's first attempt in this... is an effort to make the country... the amount of white flour con-... and substitute other grains and... There are a number of bulletins... be obtained upon the use of... meal and cow peas. Many... are waiting for the house-... will learn to use these foods intel-

...thing of great importance is the... In order that our boys in... may have sugar in their coffee... must deny its sweet tooth a... and desserts requiring a large... of sugar should be eschewed... possible, other forms of sugar... dipped should be employed... may recipes requiring molasses... syrup which may be used, and... always available.

...of Sugar.

...Department of Agriculture thinks so... honey as a food that it has issued... "Honey and Its Uses in the Kitchen." In this many recipes are given for... which honey takes the place of... slightly laxative in effect it... than ordinary sugar and... a delightful flavor of its own... less shortening when used... The recipes for honey custards... are particularly delicious. The... of the use of meat is... in another government bulletin... to flour, probably the hardest... for the housewife to face. It is... our economists to point to the... European nations get along on... much meat as we do. The... demand it and the mother... who tries to face her men folk... must beef and imitation leg of... once a week is bound to... of...

In the first place the government urges us to use poultry and fish as much as possible and to eschew veal and young lamb, but for the meals which must contain meat it offers the "Economical Use of Meat in the Home," a bulletin which is full of splendid suggestions for palatable but inexpensive dishes. This bulletin is the result of years of investigation by some of the best known scientists in the country.

The Vegetable Bulletin.

After meat comes the question of vegetables. Here the Department of Agriculture is in its element. There are an endless number of bulletins upon the raising of all manner of food products. Especially is the

this country of inexpensive garden products that means a saving of a quarter of the expenditure for food.

In this bulletin many of the oldest theories as to the cooking of vegetables are proved to be mere superstitions. Cabbage, for instance, is cleared entirely of the old stigma of being "indigestible" and is proved to be a valuable food because of its cheapness and the length of its season. The reason for its falling into disrepute is almost entirely due to improper cooking.

Scientific Cookery.

Potatoes, also, have long suffered from the inability of the housewife to keep them from "going soggy." In this invaluable pamphlet

sculty of getting labor, and partly to the lack of proper facilities for distribution. The government is trying, as much as possible to overcome this loss by urging the housewife to can and store the surplus from her garden and fruit trees instead of allowing it to rot. Often those city dwellers who have not the ground for a garden can arrange with the market men to buy a large quantity of fruit when it is at its cheapest and can it for winter use. Those who possess machines will be able to range far afield and buy fruit and vegetables in the country.

The bulletins covering this part of the work are many. First comes "Canned Fruit, Preserves and Jellies," also by Maria Parloa. In this many methods of fruit canning are discussed.

Not Like Grandmother Did.

In our grandmother's day "preserving" and "canning" were matters of luck. She put up fruit in crocks or in stone jars, packed it away in the cellar and then trusted to good fortune. If the percentage of sugar was high and the winter cold it kept pretty well, if, however, it was a warm winter or a small amount of sugar had been used, she was pretty sure to find her cans covered with mould and their contents spoiled. Vegetables she did not attempt to can. Those which might be stored were packed in bins but the more succulent ones were considered summer delicacies and she no more expected to enjoy them in winter than she would have expected to send her voice over a slender wire, or project messages through the air.

But now, with the telephone and telegraph come new discoveries in food chemistry and Maria Parloa, the enemy of superstition, tells us just why marmalades mould and fruits ferment.

The old system of canning was to put the fruit and sugar into a kettle, boil it for a given time, then pour it, sizzling hot, into jars which were sealed and stored away. During the pouring process, there were ten chances to one that some of the ever present bacteria in the air caught in the sirup and started trouble a little later. If the sirup was sufficiently full of sugar the work was slow and the preserves were usually eaten before they spoiled. If there was a less amount of sugar or of acid it spoiled almost immediately and the preserve was a dead loss. For that reason vegetables which contain little sugar or acid to preserve them were sure to spoil. The new system has changed all this. It combines the advantages of being surer and more simple.

The recipes for various things differ, but in general the fruit or vegetable is first picked over and put in a cheesecloth sack and blanched by dipping into boiling water. It is then dipped into cold water for an instant and taken out to be packed in glass jars, without cooking. The glass jars are then filled with a boiling liquid (in the case of fruit it is sirup of varying densities, in the case of vegetables salt water with a little lemon juice,) the tops are screwed on loosely, and the jars are immersed in a common wash boiler and boiled for various lengths of time, depending upon the variety of the substance to be canned.

At the end of the boiling period the cans are removed from the boiler, the tops screwed on, and the jars are ready for storing. If the government directions are followed the housewife may be sure of delicious fruit and vegetables all winter, for not only does the new system insure their keeping but they remain whole and retain their flavor much better than when canned in the old "open boiling" way.

To further this "home canning" idea the Department of Agriculture gives a good deal of space to the various canning appliances which are on the market. There are many hot water and steam cooking outfits which are much better and take less time than the common boiler method but the latter has the advantage of being practicable in every home without any additional outlay.

Government Helping Club Ideas.

The government also stands sponsor to the "Canning Club" idea and the many "Mother-Daughter" clubs throughout the country which are doing so much to help the nation win its fight by conserving its



"back yard garden" urged as a means of adding to the country's food supply. There are a number of pamphlets upon the care of the garden, and upon the various vegetables which may be raised to advantage. Then there is the book on the "Preparation of Vegetables for the Table" by Maria Parloa, one of the country's greatest domestic scientists.

This pamphlet is really remarkable and should be in every kitchen. It gives the very best recipes for cooking all vegetables and suggests an infinite number of ways in which each may be cooked. By the intelligent use of vegetables meat consumption may be cut down at least one half, and in

Miss Parloa gives the scientific reason for this and tells how it may be avoided.

A good many recipes for vegetable soups which may take the place of meat are also given in this book. Although meat broths have little or no nutritive value and merely satisfy the appetite without contributing to the upbuilding of the body in any way, a vegetable soup gives, both pleasure to the palate and nourishment to the system at a much less cost.

The next most important step in the work of the department is the elimination of waste through canning. Every year tons of fruit and cart loads of vegetables rot in the country. This is due partly to the dif-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIFTEEN.)

HOW THE PSYCHOLOGIST DEALS WITH THE PROBLEM

Finding His Proper School
Dr. Ernest Bryant

OUR educational system, and to a large extent our social system, is built upon the assumption that we are born free and equal. Almost all of criminal procedure is also based upon this utterly crude idea, while as for religion, the element of differences in personal responsibility seems hardly to be recognized in it at all. Except in cases where children are so feeble-minded as to leave no question in the mind of the most casual observer, this black beast of freedom and equality is found even in our family circles.

People are expected to choose wisely between right and wrong action because we assume that they are free to do so. Children in the schools are expected to advance at a uniform rate of progress because they are all given about the same opportunities.

studies and not in others; why do children of the same race, age, and situation in life vary so much in weight, height, endurance, morals, perseverance, courage, happiness, musical ability, mechanical skill, play activity, number sense, maturity, and a host of other things? What is the cause of these individual differences; what can we do about it, and under what conditions is the special difference after all of much importance?

Children are no more uniform under similar conditions than are crops of apples or litters of pigs, in fact they are much less so, for the simple reason that apples and pigs are planted or bred with considerable thought and sometimes with regard to elementary scientific principles.

To quote a well-known child psychologist, "there is no longer any excuse for such ignorance about children." If a child

not exist; there isn't really any "average child." Each child is in some degree exceptional. No child is entirely free and no two children are equal.

What to Do with Misfits.

We are constantly confronted with the definite problems of children who are plainly recognizable as misfits, and we wish to know what remedies to apply.

These children are usually born "short" along some lines, but are often "long" on an equal number of lines. Some of these little folk have very little capacity for mathematics, some as little for spelling or for music, while others show no aptitude for manual training, drawing, or mechanical work of any kind. Some seem to possess singularly little ability for language, some have no artistic sense, others have only artistic sense and very little

dren of some of the people. Without question that a child may succeed in life even though he learns all the colors; without question allow a child to pass through school can never play or sing a song. Even a child totally devoid of musical sense may be looked upon as a failure in school; but if a child has no mathematical work which he has decided he must do, then he is retarded, discouraged and fails in the educational scrap. Who was it that decided that a child should survive the compulsory school or in life everywhere? the prescribed training, and by what authority technical grammar must be learned by every one? Why is it more parse than to sing? Why is it more



THIS LITTLE BOY'S FOND MAMMA MAKES HIM TAKE PIANO LESSONS. HE IS THINKING OF BEETHOVEN AND MENDELSSOHN IS HE NOT? WISHING HE WERE A FIREMAN ON A FREIGHT ENGINE.

The individuality of the child in the average home receives little more consideration than it does at school. Given the same soil and the same cultivating, we expect a uniform crop in the human harvest. This sort of absurd logic we do not for a moment apply to the raising of other crops.

Why do some children succeed in some

does well in one subject and not in another, is the cause one of unequal mental ability, is it one of nature or one of nurture? Are, perhaps, the parents to blame, or has the teacher the wrong attitude toward this child? Or may it be that the human crop varies just as all other crops do, and is just as liable to mistakes in raising? The wholly normal child does

practical sense. And so one might continue the list indefinitely.

Our public schools make scant provision for these various kinds of "misfit" children. The schools are adapted to the "average child," and woe betide the child who does not fit the system. But our educational system should be for "all the children of all the people," not for some of the chil-

able to do manual work that is not colors? Who was it that decided what every child must learn? Color Blind and Tone Deaf.

The plain fact is that all of us are very short and some of us are short on a good many

few, but in every instance we in some way or another. Success ultimately does not depend upon being "long" in everything. If it would be a terrible experience to depend upon being "long" on all which have been arbitrarily imposed upon the school system by our ancestors which neither they nor we can explain successfully.

is color-blind, he is color-blind, we know at present, that is all; if he is tone-deaf, he is tone-deaf; that again is the end of it, and that is the contrary notwithstanding a child born with only four fingers on his hand never acquires any more. We do not expect him to, but in short in mathematical sense, we say he must conform to that all he has to do is to be industrious, tractable and he will succeed. But the interesting part is that he seldom does succeed much. He may acquire a certain pretty considerable amount of ability in some of his lines, but beyond this he goes very far. Industry and diligence to a certain point help of course, but at this point these qualities are no longer of use and indeed may well be regarded as a hindrance, for they lead nowhere and they lead to failure in the channels which might be successfully followed.

Figure. A child is a pathetic figure. In confidence usually wanes. Some- times it remains it, if perchance he discovers after all he does not need to do the things which people said he must do. In fact he is just as smart as people—only perhaps in a little way. Frequently misfit children do things just because of the fact that they cannot or cannot be conventional.

YOUNG FIVE AND TEN CENT STORE ROBBER

Case of Daniel.—By Mary Julia Erwin.

HOW T

ONE cold morning in early November, at the beginning of school, the door opened and in came Mr. Timothy O'Neill, the best loved truant officer of them all, with a strange boy following close at his heels. All the boys loved Mr. O'Neill, and now they came up to shake hands with him, for a word of approval and his hearty Irish laugh put the entire school into instantaneous good humor. The new boy stood a little apart taking in the situation, his restless black eyes sizing up his future playmates and their surroundings.

Daniel was about 9. A handsome Jewish lad. His hair was black as coal—such splendid, wavy, thick hair. He reminded me of an old print, the "Little St. John."

I could tell the child was nervous and mischievous. He was never still one moment. But he held on to his little package of lunch for all that was in him.

Mr. O'Neill disengaged himself from the admiring group which surrounded him and made the new boy shake hands with me.

"This is Daniel, Miss Irwin, Daniel Blank. I have brought him to you to give him just one more chance. If he does not make good, then we will have to put Daniel in some place where we will be sure he is safe at night."

Daniel listened very attentively to Mr. O'Neill, his big black eyes fixed on the officer's face.

"Hugh, will you show Daniel Isadore's old seat, and also take his hat and coat into the wardrobe? Daniel, I am glad you are to be one of us, and I hope you will be happy," I said.

"Say, Teacher, I know that guy," called out Bernard Hoppe. "He's the one that kicked the teacher in the stomach out in the Hamilton School."

"You're a liar," retorted Daniel, en route to his new seat, lately vacated by Isadore, who now worked "by his father's tailoring shop." "An' if you say that again," added the new boy, belligerently, "I'll rub your nose on the pavement."

After Teacher had admonished them, and remonstrated with both, Mr. O'Neill drew her aside and said:

"I hate to leave him—honestly I do. He is the hardest case I have. His home life is good. The father is a hard-working, respectable man, the mother a good cook, and clean in her housekeeping. There are seven others. Five are married and doing well. The brother has a responsible position with a shoe house in Chicago. Daniel is a holy terror. Every night he is away from home, his poor mother walks the floor. He goes to school, he kicks the teacher, he fights the boys, his language is unbearable. But he does not steal—yet. So I, hoping against hope, brought him here for just one last chance; and yet, honestly, I hate to ask you to give it to him; it will be so hard on you."

"I am paid to give everybody just one last chance," I answered. "And, besides, we have several boys whose records have been blacker than Daniel's, and who will doubtless some day sit in the seats of the mighty. That doesn't frighten me—that kicking story."

So Daniel began his school life with us. It was not long before I found out that the boy knew absolutely nothing so far as school work was concerned. His past education had consisted mainly in getting suspended from all the schools within a radius of five miles of his home, and consequently the stupendous fact that two times seven equalled fourteen, was the extent of Daniel's knowledge of arithmetic.

His teacher he regarded as his natural enemy. Often I would look up and see him tapping a pencil idly against his desk, or snapping a rubber band against his sharp little teeth; and I, a mere teacher, would venture, "Daniel, my son aren't you going to do your arithmetic, or geography, or spelling, or whatever it might be?" And he would answer, "No, ma'am, I don't think I shall." And then promptly to the boy at his left who would snicker at his answer, "I'll bat you in the eye." Then would ensue a heated argument, and down on the floor both boys would fall, and if by any misfortune Daniel would emerge bloody of nose, he would roar with rage, grab his cap and depart.

After this happened several times, I told him very plainly that no boy in my school could leave for home or anywhere else without permission. He listened sullenly and answered me not at all. From the boys I heard evil rumors that Daniel was learning to steal; that he had organized a gang

known as the "Young Five and Ten Cent Store Robbers," and was begging—nay, imploring—every boy in the room to join. After school the gang was to steal rides downtown, separate when they came to Woolworth's, and then, one by one, steal everything they could lay their hands on.

Added to this, Daniel had discovered two "swell" places for the gang to sleep. One, in the hot pipes in the alley back of McGuffey's Theater, and the other, in the freight elevator in back of Childs's restaurant. Daniel had tried both places, and he preferred the elevator. "For," he said, "you jest climb in, shoot her up to the top, an' all the policemen in town can't get it down. You can sleep fine all night."

When I think back now over his conduct in school, I wonder how I ever stood him. I am sure it was only because he was so handsome. If he had been an ugly boy, I could not possibly have borne with him.

One fine day, when the air was pure and cold, we went down into our abominable brick play-yard for a good game of football. I think the kind we played was more of the "soccer" variety. The boys were all playing normally and peaceably when, in counting them as I did every few moments when we were in the yard, I found Daniel and "White Sox" were missing. Around the corner of the building they stood. Daniel had a pile of waste such as was used by the manual training teacher, and he held this high in one hand while White Sox scratched a match on the seat of his trousers and applied it to the filmy white cotton. Then Daniel took the burning mass and held it against the side of the school building—one of the oldest in the city. In an instant I was upon him. I tore the burning mass from his hand, and stamped it out. Never have I seen such an infuriated boy. His face was purple with rage; his black eyes snapped as he doubled up his fists and struck me, full force, in the breast. Blindly, madly, he struck. "You spoiled my fire—I'll bat you in the eye—you spoiled my fire."

Blood streamed down my lip—the boy had laid it open. The whole school surrounded us. Two boys held Daniel, while I wiped off the blood on Simon's handkerchief. All I could say was, "Hugh, telephone for a probation officer." Then, because I was a woman, I went into the doctor's office and cried.

About an hour afterwards I ventured into the schoolroom. It was as quiet as death. Every boy was in his place—busy. Daniel sat in his seat, pale and nervous. If any one looked at him, he would begin, "I'll bat you in the eye. I don't care if I do go to the House o' Ref."

When the officer came, I told him I would be down to court after school to see the judge about Daniel—and Daniel went with him—unwillingly enough. The judge understood. The thing that confronted us was how to mete out punishment to a 9-year-old boy of so peculiar and yet so nervous a temperament. "He must be punished," I said. "He has gloried in kicking and striking every teacher he has ever known and we must stop it."

"Well, we will have the janitor in the House of Detention spank him and try him once more," said the judge. And that settled it—we thought. But on the day of his trial, Daniel developed trachoma, and the doctor of the court ordered him sent to the infectious hospital. Daniel had heard a great deal about the House o' Ref and Boonville, but the infectious hospital was a new place of torment. It frightened him, and he was led away from his trial, weeping. That was the first time I had ever seen his proud spirit weaken, and I had hopes of him once more.

Some five weeks later Daniel entered the schoolhouse one morning, clad in a new brown corduroy suit. His black hair was shining from many recent brushings, and his shoes were well polished. He hung up his coat and hat in the wardrobe with much gusto, and slid into his seat with an air of great importance. The boys looked at him with admiration. Any one who had been to the infectious hospital (none of them understood what the word meant) was a superior being. Daniel threw back his head, and with a sweeping gesture of defiance which included all twenty, said, "Oh, hell, fellows, it wasn't so bad."

January was a nightmare for our model school, so far as Daniel was concerned. He was in school one day and out the next. He was impudent, quarrelsome, nervous, while

he was there. Every afternoon after school either teacher or his probation officer called at Mrs. Blank's house. Teacher found Daniel a Jewish Big Brother, and every Sunday morning they would visit the little flat in North St. Louis. Daniel at first would refuse to join the group in the parlor, perhaps because of his self-consciousness, but at last he ventured forth bearing as a peace offering, photographs of Sarah, his sister, who lived "by Milwaukee," and of the older brother, a prosperous shoe merchant of Chicago.

Daniel's mother was a firm believer in corporal punishment. Every time Teacher called, she was urged to try the strap on Daniel's corduroy trousers. Finally one Sunday when Teacher arrived and found Sister Dorothy, married Sister Susan, and little brother in tears because Daniel had run away on Friday after the picture show and had not yet returned, Mamma Blank's demand became insistent.

"You whip him, please, dear teacher, and you whip him good."

"Mrs. Blank, you know I do not believe in whipping children. I never have and never will," I returned.

"I give permission—I write it," urged Mrs. Blank.

Now a great change had come over the public school system of our city in regard to corporal punishment just at this very time. Whippings and spankings were relegated to the dark ages of the public drinking cup, the ancient slate and no compulsory vaccination. Newspaper editors had printed column after column against it. The school board frowned upon teachers and principals who resorted to it. The only proper legal way that it was ever tolerated was upon the urgent request of the child's parents, accompanied by a written permission, signed, sealed and delivered.

When Mrs. Blank suggested—nay offered—such permission, I accepted, because I felt when Daniel was on a stampede in the future I could produce the note to prove my authority. So Mamma Blank had Daughter Dorothy write it out and had papa sign it. Then she added a cross below his name.

"You're a good teacher, and I wish you wasn't a Goy," said Mamma Blank.

I hid the note in my daily record, after I showed it to my district superintendent, who put "O. K." on it. That meant, "If all else fails, try the strap." So the next time that Daniel ran away and got arrested, I decided on quick action. I showed him the note, and told him that as we all had failed in every possible kind, humane, ethical way to make a good boy out of him, now I was going to try the strap. I expected to see him do a marathon to the window and disappear. But he fooled me. I led him into the doctor's office, where the doctor himself sat, calmly writing out prescriptions. Dr. Defoe was a good, devout young man, who often found a passing interest in the life histories of the boys. He looked up astonished at the sudden, spectacular entrance of Daniel, who flung himself into the room with, "Bet yer don't whip me. Youse only bluffin'."

"Dr. Defoe, will you help me? If you will hold Daniel's legs while I give him a whipping, I shall be very grateful," I said, as I produced the strap (a good-sized new one, donated to the cause of Daniel's reformation by one of the truant officers.)

"Yes, indeed," the doctor answered cheerfully. Daniel, to our surprise, leaned over a chair and then turned around defiantly to the doctor.

"If you hold my legs, I'll kill you," and he ended up with a volley of curses.

"Don't pay any attention to him, Dr. Defoe, he will kick me while I whip him if you don't hold him for me," I pleaded. More oaths from Daniel.

"Miss Irwin, how can you let him swear so? No, you must really excuse me. I must be going. I am late, anyway, for an appointment." Dr. Defoe seized his little black bag, and leaving his desk littered with prescriptions, he was off and away.

So I called up the stairs for Jackie Cusmano to assist me. Jackie was a Sicilian by birth. He weighed, at 15, 130 pounds. Jackie loved excitement, and when he held Daniel's legs and I used the strap, we both had excitement enough to last us for some time. With a final curse, Daniel bolted through the window and was gone.

It was on Friday that he got the spanking, and I supposed, of course, that the Special School would see Daniel no more. To my great surprise, on Monday morning, he

was playing in the yard as if no such thing as a spanking had ever happened. He heard him say defiantly, "I mind the biddy bestin' me—let it—let the next time time—Cusmano holds my legs, I'll kill the stuffin' out o' him."

Not very long after my first visit to the administration of corporal punishment, I ran away to Kansas City and longed that the Juvenile Court (probation officer) and myself, that of the boy's continued delinquency that something must be done quickly. So, remembering that I was a prosperous shoe merchant in Chicago, Daniel's probation officer persuaded him to leave his home come down to our city to see his brother. Daniel needed a guide him, and his father was able to do it. When the probation officer discovered that Daniel's father was a shoe merchant, we both sciences and gave our samples to him anyway.

About a month later, on August 1st, as Mr. McClure sat on a high stool at Harvey's restaurant in the city, eating his supper, he heard his name called by a very dirty face he had ever seen. It was Daniel, the leader of the Young Five and Ten Cent Store Robbers. "Where did you come from?" he received from the man. Daniel this answer: "An' I am here in Chicago. My brother's cook Jewish—I don't like the Chicago public school. I don't like my brother's pants layin' around in the morning, I just stole 'em out of here I am."

Monument Walls Fall

It is not very often that a monument is so high and as broad as the one upon itself to walk five miles a day yet that's what is about a monument of the Ames monument.

Wyoming thirty-seven years ago in memory of Oakes Ames and the builders of President Lincoln's steel highway to the Pacific.

Through a change in the Ames monument was built by workmen are planning to demolish it to its lawful rights. The monument is a stone at a time and wagons and "snow-beds" wending miles to a new station at Sherman, Wyo. The monument is the best of its kind. It commemorates the name of a constructive genius carried over the Rocky Mountains in the time held the administration of To carry the Union Pacific Railroad Pass at an elevation of 10,000 feet considered an engineering feat. This pass is the lowest in the world and is known to engineers as "grade." At the same time the monument is being moved to a new location, engineers are driving a road under the mountains at the Pass, thus building the first road across the Rockies.

How to Build

[New York Evening Post] way to treat a hot spell is to tire, to act as if it didn't exist. If the prevailing temperature is in due time you will have of seeing the mercury with a collar. That is always the obstreperous natural phenomenon. An Englishman meets the heat without concessions, in his collar and boiled shirt, with the jungle invariably vain, there can be no constant publicity as a press only pushes her to gances and absurdities. hand, the cavalier way has been ignored by the war, although, until a few furnished us with the cool season within months. Have contributed something of her present condition.

ON specific and panacea have been recommended and used in the treatment of distemper in dogs. After the medicines, vaccines and antitoxins on the market to thorough test Dr. W. Little, chief surgeon of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has found that only two drugs of any value whatsoever. These dogs and echinacea.

The work of experimentation with dogs Dr. Little has treated eight dogs were entered in the ward of the hospital at Avenue A and Twenty-fourth street in all stages of distemper. Some had very high temperature. In no case did Dr. Little choose the affected dogs for treatment. He took that came to him, letting down the curtain in order to prove conclusively of a compound of the two drugs. In one case he has kept a careful record of percentage of mortality in the cases treated is the only tangible evidence from the rapid recovery of the animals upon which the efficiency of the treatment can be based. Of the eighty dogs treated and sixty-eight have recovered. The mortality was 15 per cent. Thus the death rate among dogs afflicted with distemper, according to the best authorities, is 60 to 70 per cent.

ing the Course of the Disease. Two or three injections of the compound have been made the improvement in dogs afflicted with distemper is remarkably in the last stages of the disease he revives and recovers his appetite, a corresponding decrease in the number of all symptoms. As a result of recovery, in ten days or two the dog's system does not become debilitated to any great extent. Therefore the distended and secondary symptoms, pale gums and chorea or St. Vitus's dance, do not appear so often as a sequel. These conditions are very hard to treat and are generally fatal. By shortening the course of the disease Dr. Little avoids them.

Enough, inula and echinacea as a remedy was first originated and used by Dr. W. Little of New York City in the treatment of human tuberculosis. The success of this method of treatment more than 250 cases has induced physicians to use it, and at the present time a meeting with success in all parts of the country.

Distemper in dogs the two drugs are echinacea and work together to raise the resisting power of the blood and invading bacteria. The process by which the drugs operate is likened to two men striving for advantage and victory over the other. The organisms of distemper the invaders, seeking to destroy

Mrs. Uncle Sam.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ELEVEN.)

which has heretofore been wasting

only do these canning bulletins cover the range of fruits and vegetables give ideas for the home canning of soup stock. This means that every housewife may kill her old in the fall, not wishing to carry over a winter of high feed bills, and into canned soup for future use. This is also discussed. This makes it possible to have quail in January without any game laws!

Special interest to Californians is the "Drying Bulletin" giving directions to housewife for the drying and storing of fruits and vegetables at home. So many have found the cost of glass jars so high that they will be glad to know the government will send them for storing away practically any type of plant food in dry form. There are a number of drying racks on the market which may be obtained to help the housewife in her work, or a simple apparatus may be constructed. This gives the most careful directions for every step in this process and it is so simple. It has the advantage of the preserving method, that the products do not take up half as much space stored for the winter.

Trapping a Type. By John Amid.

the building with the following: Petroleum, four quarts; crude carbolic acid, one pint; crude creosote, half a gallon bisulphide, half a pint. Use one quart of the liquid to one gallon of water and spray the houses and yards around them.

A Little Precaution Right Now Saves | That is why a

RNER

ook us down the long, shaly slope
of the writhing yellow river
ate, Carson, was a little, shrewd
ual with a rolling gait and an
ing thirst.

"Bo" fitted all the advance
of the typical westerner. His
tics were intensified by contrast
with the typical westerner. His
Where Carson was short, stout
Howard was tall and with a cur
gracefulness that went well
aps and sombrero. He was perfect, ev
handkerchief around his neck and
down the sides of his legs. On
after our trip down the canyon
we sat around the fire, tired, marv
had ever had the temerity to
up into nothing over the edge of
"Yea-Bo" told us tales—tall
his experiences as guide. He
in everything. His glance was
critical. With a single gesture
before us the little shop girl
ords to the canyon were: "Oh, g
t peach!" In the next breath he
the sandy-haired country parson
st western tour, who had broken
abbed aloud at sight of the vast
am. For three hours he kept on
ward him with his slow, almost
eech; then he waved as to our
ere," said my tent-mate for the
ing a deep breath as he dropped
the tent, "Is a man! I've been
e boss about him, and he was
out some of the things that
d in. He's punched cows all
the Panhandle to the Canada
he hasn't done isn't worth
ht up on the plains, just grow

can see that," I said, "in his
ht you are! And the way he
t, too."

the morning Howard gave us a
in a tally-ho—an ancient four
e of the buckboard type. The
he real thing. Four tough little
that bucked in the harness, all
of the whip sent them away, w
among the pinon trees, on two
d this curve, on the other two
the hub flicking the bark here
just grazing a foot-high stump
or on. It was a wonderful drive,
erful driving.

"a-Bo," said I, "you can certainly
horse team. A man can see with
that you've had western training
rolled you out of the cradle. The
telling about some of your dom
attle ranges. I've been looking
like you for two years."

"Cattle ranges? I guess not."
have been Carson. You've
"

"hy," said I, a trifle dazed, "was
about gun-play and rodeo work
tale? I don't want that. I've
on you as my typical westerner."
!" said Howard again, grinning.
westerner, huh? That's good. I've
about six months. Came out for
a."

"hy," I stammered.
up!" he affirmed. "Father runs a
Mother's a dressmaker. We're
cery, myself, till last spring. We
Massachusetts."

downs. On the contrary such
as Prof. Lewis Terman of
ersity have shown the average
child is taller, weighs more,
ally more stable than the average
age. It is also true, contrary to
opinion, that children show
al capacity along one line are
l along most other lines.

David Starr Jordan has said
subjects for anyone to study are
fitted for his individual develop
which will help make the school
him and his life. This simple
gives us much of the solution
tem of the education of the
for he, far more than others, de
idual development, and he, de
others, may possess those pec
ties of individuality which are
h while.

edom, uniformity, and equality
among children, or among stu
of us these are only relative
ing in degree with our knowl
ement and training.

Catarrh This W

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO POULTRY.

The Hen in the Orient. By Henry W. Kruckeberg.

measures as well as eradication. At best it will be a battle royal.

Poultry Culture in China.

The importations of eggs from China, and the regulating legislation that has been enacted governing the same (not only in California, but in Oregon and Washington) gives interest to some investigations carried on by H. J. Baade, farm adviser for Napa county. This work has been carried on through correspondence with American Consuls at Chinese ports, and reveals some practices that are novel and others that are objectionable. Thus Consul Edwin S. Cunningham writes that "the hen is the sole possession of many, and she is owned by every Chinese family, be it resident in country or city. The result is that the number of eggs collected at Hankow is incredibly large. The most astonishing sight witnessed in this port, which is full of novelties, is the long procession of coolies carrying eggs in two baskets of 500 each, when the junks arrive from a neighboring village. One cannot help wondering the course from which so many eggs arrive, as well as that such quantities are delivered unbroken without packing material." It is further stated that there are no strictly commercial poultry plants in China; that poultry farming is carried on in the same way as on the American farm in the Mississippi Valley. The hen has to take "pot luck." In summer she has to forage for her feed, and in winter a little grain is given. In the few districts where some attention is given to feeding the material usually consists of inferior or spoiled cooked rice, grass, refuse from the table, and scraps from the kitchen, wheat, wheat dough, bran, bread crumbs, maize, millet, hot mush, broom corn and spoiled grain. All of which shows why it was profitable to import Chinese eggs into this country before restrictive legislation was enacted.

In spite of these primitive methods, however, poultry farming in China is extensive and of wide application. The annual output of hen fruit runs into thousands of tons. It is also interesting to note that the Orientals are no novices in the art of artificial incubation. Their so-called incubators are made of bamboo, and charcoal is employed to generate the necessary heat and maintain the required temperature. Thousands of eggs are incubated in this way every year.

Whitewash, Cleanliness and Sanitation. Many poultrymen in California make it a practice to give their houses and yards a thorough whitewashing every fall. This is done not only because it enhances the appearance of their farms, but also for the reason that whitewash cleanses, purifies and sweetens the atmosphere of the bird's environment. Where the houses are maintained in sanitary condition, an annual coat of whitewash is quite sufficient; in cases, however, where disease has occurred and insect infestation has taken place, more than one whitewashing may be advisable. With small houses and yards whitewash is usually applied with a brush, though with more pretentious establishments it is the part of economy to use a spray pump. The disinfecting and purifying character of the wash is much enhanced by the addition of a spoonful of crude carbolic acid, diluted in about a pint of water to each pailful of the whitewash. It should be borne in mind that whitewash only destroys the lice and mites that it comes in contact with.

There are several good recipes for the making of whitewash, hence the quality depends somewhat on the character and value of the improvements to be so painted. Obviously houses of little value would not justify the application of a costly wash. For this reason we append a few recipes, leaving a selection to the judgment of the reader:

First, we have the Federal formula, so-called because used on the government lighthouses. This is almost the equal of paint and when properly made and applied will adhere to interior and exterior surfaces for a long while:

Half a bushel unslaked lime slaked in warm water. Cover during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer. Add a peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds of rice which has been ground and boiled to a thin paste, a half a

pound of Spanish whiting and a pound of glue which has been previously dissolved over a slow fire, and add five gallons of hot water to the mixture. Stir well, cover up to keep out dirt and let stand for five days. It should be put on hot. One pint will cover a square yard. Coloring may be put into it to give any shade desired.

A good whitewash for outside work: Slake in boiling water one-half bushel of lime and strain. Add to this two pounds of sulphate of zinc and one pound of salt dissolved in water. If color is desired add about three pounds of the coloring matter wanted.

Here is another good exterior whitewash: Slake in boiling water one-half bushel of lime. Strain to remove all sediment. Add two pounds sulphate of zinc and one pound common salt, and one-half pound of whiting thoroughly dissolved. Mix to a proper consistency with skimmed milk and apply hot.



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The Stomach of the Plant. By Thos. C. Wallace.

A GREAT deal of correspondence has come to me which I am unable to answer directly in an intelligent form. The writers are earnest, but a review of their questions seems to warrant the conclusion that they have no clear or defined idea of commercial or chemical fertilization of the plant as distinguished from soil fertilization or making and strengthening of the loam. Even if I am wrong in the conclusion, which is arrived at by reading somewhat between the lines, it can do no harm and perhaps some good by reviewing the question which seems to be raised and endeavoring to clear our minds on the subject.

The First Principle of Plant Life.

The first principle to establish in such a review as the subject suggests is that the plant is principally and distinctly a product of the atmospheric elements. We are unable to prove by facts anything behind propitism, so we start off with the admitted principle that life as we can comprehend it starts from a previous life, and that the elements of its first development and growth are temperature, moisture and nourishment, oxygen supplying the food. After leaf development the carbon of the atmosphere in combination with the oxygen enters into the structure of the plant.

The Stomach of the Plant.

The next principle presented to us for consideration is that the soil is now the stomach of the plant roots which have been established in it. As the animals are detached from the earth and move about on it they must carry their food with them, digesting it on their inner membranes as it passes through the stomach, retaining the nourishment and passing out the refuse through appropriate organs. The plant being fixed in the earth passes its roots through the mass, digesting on their outer surfaces such portion or particles as can be assimilated, utilizing the rest as a support.

The Soil Elements of Plant Food.

If we realize in this general way how plants feed we are next interested in what they feed upon among what we term the soil ingredients as distinguished from the atmospheric elements and their ingredients. The soil mass is made up of practically all the minerals but principally calcium, iron, sulphur, phosphorus, potassium, sodium, magnesium, aluminum, silicon and small percentages and traces of other metals. The loaming of this mass is accomplished by combining with it organic matter from the atmospheric elements of carbon, nitrogen and oxygen, but the quality of the loam is greatly influenced by the proportionate combination of the mineral elements, which may form a loose, fine or free mass which yields to the husbandman's implements or a stiff, sticky or hard mass difficult to work.

What Soil Analysis Shows.

Soil analysis has commonly shown that farm soils contain all the mineral ingredients that plants can utilize, and that they are present in vastly greater quantities than many generations of plant life could consume even under the best known methods of soil preparation, and a critical study of soils has invariably shown that impoverishment by plants of the soil in this sense is impossible. True it has been found that over irrigation or soil washing can and does carry to lower strata, below root reach, such ingredients as lime and potash, but this is simply bad farming. On the same principle that pasture supports live stock well farmed loamed soil will support healthy crops in what we may term average production.

Basic Methods of Plant Feeding.

The third principle in order of attention is that the plant having been established as a living thing out of the elements of the atmosphere and having developed powers of digestion and assimilation proceeds to feed by at least two methods, inhalation and absorption. That the ends of the rootlets piercing the soil mass inhale the moisture in the soil air has been frequently proven and is the basis for the lay-

ing down as a principle that moisture is an essential for growth. Just here we want to realize that moisture in the soil means moist air and must not be confounded with free water. The irrigator has done his duty and accomplished perfect irrigation when he has produced moisture in the soil, and the most perfect cultivation is that which conserves the moisture best. But the roots of plants absorb free water along their surface as well as inhale moisture at the rootlet tips. It is not known to what extent roots can inhale the gasses of the soil which carry soil ingredients that analysis shows enter the plant life, but we do know that the soil ingredients dissolved in water are taken up by absorption into plants and characterize their substance in various ways.

The Agricultural Loam.

No soil is in a condition for agriculture until it has been loamed. If the land is a clay deposit or has such a proportion of clay as to be termed a heavy stiff clay it requires the addition of sufficient lime to make it friable. This is a slow process with carbonate of lime, a fairly rapid process with gypsum lime, and is decisive and prompt if the treatment is made with fresh burnt lime. Lime and organic material, such as stock manure, straw refuse and plow down cover crops, are both necessary to loam clay soils, but practically all other lands suitable for agriculture only require the organic materials to establish loam. Thus we come to see that the soil essentials for plant life are loam and moisture, the loam to provide a mechanical condition for root growth and movement and the circulation of air, while the moisture carries stimulant and food to the roots.

Natural Soil Food.

In speaking of natural soil food let us consider only the product of mineral soil substance. It has been shown by analysis that while plants, when their rooting has been established, can absorb and use in their structure and produce almost all the minerals of the soil in which they grow, there are only a few which are valuable to them in producing or characterizing their crop. These minerals are represented by their ingredients, as phosphoric acid, potash, sulphuric acid, soda, magnesia, iron and silica. The decomposition of organic materials in the soil forms acids mostly, which combine with the soil minerals to make them soluble for absorption by the plant, and this we term as making them available for plant food. Some of these minerals being basic and some acid elements combine without the aid of the organic elements other than oxygen and hydrogen.

What High Farming Demands.

Farming when adopted as a business calls for the best crop production. In cattle raising, when taken up as a business, pasture is only relied upon to grow the stock and fit it for stall or yard feeding to finish for market. In choosing a farm an experienced farmer naturally looks for the best loam soil, for he realizes that he cannot produce healthy crops and the average output without loam, and as well he knows that it takes much more power and labor to work raw lands. Some lands as deposited have settled as rich well balanced loams while others have settled as solid clays or washed sands, which both require loaming to be productive. As stock raising for the meat market demands grain feeding, so high farming in field or orchard calls for direct plant feeding.

Commercial Plant Feeding.

This brings us to the point of commercial plant feeding, or fertilization. We today know enough about the ability of most staple crop plants to utilize to advantage fertilizer ingredients which we can supply them to act intelligently, and it is in taking advantage of this knowledge, obtained by painstaking experimenters, that we can make commercial fertilizers pay. Presuming that we have brought our soils up to a proper state of tilth by loaming, liming, irrigation or moisture concentration with a suitable system of cultivation, we can profitably feed the plants nitrates, phos-

phates and potash compounds prepared in available form for plant assimilation. In fertilizing on this basis, however, we need not, and indeed should not, apply uncertain quantities, but our aim should be to finish our crop product and weigh the fertilizer to the crop as carefully as the cattle feeder weighs the grain and fodder to the animal he takes from pasture to finish.

The Manufacturer's Duty.

The fertilizer manufacturer undertakes to prepare a given formula for different varieties of plant life, and that reliable manufacturers take great pains and expense to meet this demand is conceded. The manufacturer prepares what he calls complete brands which are all mixtures of the three ingredients of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, prepared in the forms which research and experiment has shown are the most available to the plants. Of course the manufacturer considers that he should be reimbursed for the expense entailed, not merely in the mixing but in the completeness of the plant food which he guarantees. The farmer probably can use the materials separately or even mix them economically, but it is a good deal like being your own tailor, watchmaker, doctor or dentist.

Reviewing the Principles.

A review of the principles involved is summed up as:

- (1.) Plants are the product of the atmospheric elements awakening and developing a life.
- (2.) The soil is the stomach of the plant in which its food is digested.
- (3.) As plants form their roots in the soil and develop them they can use soil ingredients as well as atmospheric elements.
- (4.) Loam is a contingent condition of agricultural soil.
- (5.) The ideal condition of water in a soil is moisture—not free water.
- (6.) Feeding a plant is a different operation from making rich loam.
- (7.) Commercial fertilization is direct plant feeding.

FIELD NOTES.

The present war conditions have made fertilizers high owing to the demands for nitrates and potash for explosives. Previous to the war the German syndicate of producers, of which the Prussian government is a member, arbitrarily controlled the price of potash, but the great demand for it on account of war needs is spurring our prospectors and miners so that there are prospects of potash deposits in several districts. Good samples of sulphate of potash and silicate of potash have been brought in, and in the Great Salt Lake basin a vast deposit of soft chloride of potash has been located.

Some interesting facts on the fertilizer industry have been brought out by the Federal Trade Commission. It is found that about 90 per cent. of the fertilizers sold in America, valued at \$150,000,000, were in the form of mixed goods, mostly complete mixtures. The 1200 preparing and mixing factories are operated by about 800 concerns but nearly 60 per cent. of the total output comes from the seven largest companies. The two largest manufacturers sell nearly 35 per cent. of the total output of the mixed fertilizers. The use of fertilizers has doubled in a decade, but as well the expense of materials and manufacture has doubled. As well the selling expense has increased in proportion with the cost of manufacturing. Dry mixing plants and the encouragement of home mixing among farmers is slowly making headway but as yet has not materially affected the trade.

Never lose sight of the fact that air is the most important accompaniment of a fertile soil and that water drives it out and excludes it more thoroughly than any other known agent. Every time we flow water rapidly and freely into a soil we drive out the air, and as the soil settles from the result of soaking it closes the soil pores so that air is more or less excluded. Irrigation should be managed if possible to slowly radiate moisture through the soil rather than fill it with water. If conditions are

such that we are obliged to irrigate rapidly from the lateral, our aim is to cultivate as promptly as possible irrigating to bring moisture to the soil.

New Jersey has added a rule that lime is a most important in making available the soil organic matter and conditions favorable for the atmospheric nitrogen by the gumnous crops.

Soy bean hay has received recommendation for rough feed for cows, but it must always be remembered there is a considerable variation in quantity of this hay referred to on account of its unpalatability. Alfalfa hay may safely be considered 15 per cent. more economical than feed than the soy bean hay as the comparative entirety of its use by the cattle.

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... a query—the local native
... of Jimson, or Jamestown
... is Datura meteloides. The
... species is D. stramonium, native
... to Europe.

... the local native
... are not used for manufacture
... Atropa belladonna is the
... native to Europe.

... the local native
... is another large-bladed
... that makes a good house plant
... easily kept in good health.

... season in California are so
... from those of the eastern States
... who garden should look to
... for advice before planting.

... too late to sow pansy seeds for
... flowers. Sow in box of light finely
... Keep always damp but never
... plants are large enough to trans-

... should save some seeds from
... of sorts that bring new colors or
... color. Let each grower have
... a little different from any
... only seedling sweet Williams.

... bedding plants of all kinds dur-
... There is hardly any plants
... capable of being grown from
... that will not now readily root in
... any light soil free from fertilizers.

... growers are using the overhead
... system very generally for cut
... production. It has much simplified
... of asters and other cranky
... being grown under canvas

... Pinus radiata and
... macrocarpa are very good sub-
... conifers, for seaside planting.
... names are maritime and
... plan, and Monterey cypress in

... quantities of onion seeds are
... the Canary Islands, especially on
... La Palma and Gomera. Some of
... is marketed in Europe, but
... dealers imported \$35,000

... are now in bloom and all will
... that they stand as close to the head
... in merit as they do alphabeti-
... it in with all other plants in
... flower and foliage and are at home
... every soil.

... a critical time for all plants as
... the farthest removed, in time,
... giving rains. See that trees and
... not suffering through need of
... they are watered do a thorough
... a copious supply.

... soil lightly but thoroughly about
... of all runners and keep w
... compact form. Water well and
... sifted or fine old manure.
... becomes a little cooler the
... will begin to bloom.

... blue grass lawns a pound of
... will be enough for 300 square
... surface. Sow when there is no
... rake lightly from boards laid on
... Cover with sifted manure and do
... for a day or two.

... flowing the land is not sufficient
... for general gardening, or any of
... Get down deep, you can-
... deep. Air is as necessary to re-
... as it is the plants above the an-
... drainage is equally desirable. The
... sort of fertilizing material in the
... it thoroughly with the soil. A so-

VALUABLE INFORMATION IN A NUTSHELL.

Soil and Plant Wisdom in Paragraphs. By Ernest Branton.

uch that we are obliged to take water rapidly from the laterals, our only recourse is to cultivate as promptly as possible to bring re-circulation of the soil.

New Jersey has added a proof to the fact that lime is a most important factor in making available the nitrogen of organic matter and establishing conditions favorable for the accumulation of atmospheric nitrogen by the means of leguminous crops.

Soy bean hay has received pretty much the same recommendation for rough feed for cows, but it must always be considered that there is a considerable waste of the quantity of this hay refused by the cows on account of its unpalatable character. Alfalfa hay may safely be considered to be 5 per cent. more economical as a feed than the soy bean hay on the basis of the comparative entirely of its consumption by the cattle.

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Catarrh This W

a quarry—the local native of Juncos, or Jamestown, is *Detrus meteloides*. The native *D. stramonium*, native of the same region.

Asplenium nudum, is a native of the same region, easy to grow and is now too little grown or ap-

Association of Park Superintendents and the American Academy of Forestry met the same week in September in Washington, D. C.

It is believed that the local native of the same region is not used for manufacture of *Atriplex belladonna* is the native to Europe.

Another large-bladed or *Cytisium* *Roch-* is another large-bladed or *Roch-* makes a good house plant and is kept in good health.

Some species of roses recently found wild in China by E. H. Wilson have never been used as parents in hybridizing. As all we grow came from a half-dozen species, what will the harvest be from the score of new species from China?

Do not lose sight of utility in the garden. He who seeks to make a wild spot over the whole premises seems to have lost sight of the fact that gardens are ever used by human beings, or else that nothing can be beautiful that is useful.

Columbines delight in cool places, especially when the soil is light and sandy. They thrive best in a rich loam well supplied with humus, for such a soil holds an equable and sufficient amount of moisture. Keep columbines in half shade.

Southern California is lacking in bamboos, yet our dealers have them suitable for any and all purposes. They grow from one foot to sixty feet, according to kind. In a country semi-arid we lack tropical jungle effects which bamboos supply.

Now is a good time to take up all dormant bulbs left in the soil. The place they occupied, whether to be used for their replanting or for other crops, should be dug deeply and given a liberal quantity of rotted manure. Plant bulbs again in November.

Straw, shavings, sawdust and such material will supply humus to soil that is rich in carbon but poor in nitrogen. If sufficient animal manures are mixed with such material the presence of nitrogen is also assured and the soil rendered rich thereby.

Many private gardeners may now be seen putting in rose cuttings of their favorite sorts. Use a sharp knife, have cuttings about four inches or more long, chosen from wood now dormant or nearly so, and preferably that with short joints or buds not far apart.

Where are the silver trees of former days? All they need is a superb drainage for they will not survive wet feet. On the Organ Mountains, South Africa, they grow in the driest situations. They will not tolerate root disturbance and cannot safely be moved.

The most common fungus disease in the garden is powdery mildew and is also the easiest to prevent. You know what plants are each year affected. Dust them with sulphur now as a preventive measure. It will pay to purchase a cheap hand bellows for spraying.

Someone should get some seeds of the giant yucca or Joshua tree of the Mohave desert and plant them where they are wanted to grow. They will not survive transplanting and there is not an established pot or box plant of this species for sale in California.

It would seem that the vine and its fruit has always played a most important part in the affairs of man since the very beginning of the world and after the flood one of the first things Noah did was to propagate his reserve stock of grape cuttings, make wine, and get gloriously intoxicated. And the world has been at the game ever since. In spite of fancied contamination through association every garden should contain a

mere turning under will not suffice. Also pulverize the soil.

Hakeas are Australian shrubs that are particularly meritorious and adaptable to California climate and soils. They have a wide range in foliage from broad leaves to cut leaves resembling pine needles.

There is no sea-coast sand binder that surpasses in effectiveness *Ammophila arenaria*, sea bent grass. It has done more to hold the shifting dunes during the building of Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, than any other agency.

One of the best of all native conifers for local use in park or large garden is *Libocedrus decurrens* the incense cedar, native to all parts of California. It is one of our handsomest and most stately trees in the near-by mountains.

Some species of roses recently found wild in China by E. H. Wilson have never been used as parents in hybridizing. As all we grow came from a half-dozen species, what will the harvest be from the score of new species from China?

Do not lose sight of utility in the garden. He who seeks to make a wild spot over the whole premises seems to have lost sight of the fact that gardens are ever used by human beings, or else that nothing can be beautiful that is useful.

Columbines delight in cool places, especially when the soil is light and sandy. They thrive best in a rich loam well supplied with humus, for such a soil holds an equable and sufficient amount of moisture. Keep columbines in half shade.

Southern California is lacking in bamboos, yet our dealers have them suitable for any and all purposes. They grow from one foot to sixty feet, according to kind. In a country semi-arid we lack tropical jungle effects which bamboos supply.

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few vines bearing table grapes, not under the-table grapes.

Stable manures are the most available materials for garden use and are of the very best but are deficient in phosphorus. Therefore apply some phosphoric acid to supplement the nitrogen and potash dominant in stable manures.

If subsoil within three feet of the surface be of clay or hardpan or other impervious material either blast with dynamite or put in a drainage system three feet below the surface. It may be as well to do both, for upon proper drainage all plant health depends.

When grading house site or grounds do not take away soil down to rocks or clay in one place and put it several feet deep in another. Blast or plow up the hard places, incorporate soil and plant making material and render the whole plot available for any and all plants.

Nitrate of soda, so much used in garden fertilization, is saltpeter from Chile and is found in natural deposits there over great extent of territory and reaching into United States of Colombia. From what these deposits were formed scientists have not yet determined.

Incarvillea Delavayi is a plant of which anyone may be proud for the flowers are not surpassed in beauty by any out-of-door plant known to Californians. Plants may not be for sale in California but if you send for one you will never regret the purchase if the plant lives.

Few herbaceous plants grow on soils but a few species make enormous growths. A study of these plants and their botanical affinities should suggest the crop possibilities of these soils and may lead to trial of new plants that will be found eminently fitted to alkaline conditions.

The Federal government should be prevailed upon to run a giant drainage canal, with several laterals, from near the south end of Los Angeles proper to the sea. This would render the lands in the Hynes-Clearwater-Compton section the richest and most productive in this end of the State.

Overcrowding of plants is a serious deterrent to good results in many gardens. All fail to develop normally for lack of either food or water, sanitary conditions or room for development. There is a limit beyond which no plant should be forced in competition with others.

Gardens may contain too many flowers, for they are but incidentals. If trees and shrubs enough be present for the fundamental or base the supply of flowers cannot be overdone. But a garden of flowers alone is of but passing interest. They must be supported by a stable foundation. (This does not mean animal fertilizers in the soil.)

Do not strive for extreme and unusual and unreasonable effects in the garden. It is not and cannot be made a piece of wild nature. Nor are plants architectural ornaments though some attempt so to make them. Garden along easy and natural lines and the effects cannot be but pleasing to some extent.

A city garden club should apply its energies to the homes of the working classes, for there the greatest good may come through examples that will enable individual efforts to work into one grand harmonious scheme for making beautiful each specific section of the city. The homes of the rich will present few or no problems to such clubs.

Palestine has always been renowned for its vines and grapes, the climate, soils and other conditions being much the same as ours. In Numbers xlii:23 we read of bunches of grapes which required two men to carry them and in Psalm 80 David speaks of a vine figuratively that covered the hills and had boughs like the goodly cedars.

In sand and loam air spaces make up one-half or more of the total soil volume. All know that in loam more plants will thrive

than in any other kind of soil. Air contributes in no small degree to plant vigor, therefore in close soils we must aim to open them and introduce material that will prevent them from again compacting or solidifying. After dynamiting wash down sand or light material.

The question is too often asked of "us": "Will it pay to use any commercial fertilizers when I have plenty of stable manure?" As a rule it will pay, but gardeners should give them a trial, leaving one-half or a portion of each bed or plot without the commercial article. Learn for yourself.

Herbaceous borders in California may be kept in flower throughout the year and also the years with very little care or expense. No class of plants give a more efficient character to a flower garden and when intelligently planted are as permanent as the shrubbery which should be provided as a background.

The fine *Hedychium Gardnerianum*, or yellow ginger lily, is now in bloom and supplies more fragrance to the garden air than any plant of its size. It is much too rare in local gardens, for it thrives anywhere if given plenty of water during summer. It is native to India and we grow a white one from the same country.

Neither professionals or amateurs now depend on wood for foundations, floors, benches or beds in greenhouses. This is the age of concrete and he who has fully examined a modern house will never return to or build of wood. Even bedding curbs in lathhouses are now of concrete, either reinforced with wires or without.

Several readers have asked what earthworms are like, under the impression they are large enough to be killed with a hoe. They are white, thread-like, and only about one-fiftieth of an inch long and therefore difficult to see. They may not be combatted as individuals but bisulphide of carbon reaches them collectively most effectively.

Root nodules on leguminous plants are very rich in nitrogen. Some light-colored active ones were analyzed and found to contain 6 per cent. of nitrogen. The microorganisms present in the nodules are the agents that which aid in fixing the free nitrogen in the air. An old lawn or plot that has grown a fine crop of clover, bur clover, or alfalfa will prove a fine garden soil, for almost any crop that may be grown.

In classifying soil elements Snyder places them in three divisions. The first one he calls "essential elements most liable to be deficient; nitrogen, potassium, phosphorus, and calcium." The three first we put into soils each year in large quantities. The fourth, calcium, in common parlance is simply lime, the application of which this department is always advocating. Let us use more and more lime.

Human beings are not the only life that makes provisions against the ant trouble. These active foragers would invest some plants and carry away all pollen, nectar, etc., without performing any service to the plant. So nature has in many cases protected the parts with a sticky substance so that creeping insects cannot approach while bees and other winged insects may safely alight on the parts above and cross-fertilize or pollenate the flowers.

VEGETABLES
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Beets, Carrots, Bunch Beans, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kohi Rabi, Lettuce, Parsnip, Peas, Radish, Turnip, etc.
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CALIFORNIA, LAND OF FRUITS AND FLOWERS

Real Life by the Great Western Sea. In Paragraphs.

Connecting the Links.

THE day of the automobile is the day of good roads. It is pleasant to read that when a few bad stretches of road in Utah and Wyoming are transformed into good highway connecting the links of the Lincoln Highway, tourists will fairly flock into Los Angeles. The Lincoln Highway Association estimates that out of 25,000 touring parties which come as far as Wyoming each year, only 2000 continue the trip to the Coast. With the touring car and good roads together it will be a perfect delight to travel from ocean to ocean. Once across the Sierra Nevadas, the tourist will find leagues of good roads all up and down California.

Nine Sons in the Army.

J. B. WELLIVER is a resident of Fresno, a Civil War veteran and an Indian fighter. He has given nine sons to the liberty army to go fight the Teutons across the sea. Not one of them claimed exemption.

Another Family of Fighters.

LOUISE R. CRAMPTON is a widow living at Santa Monica. Three of her sons are all of draft age, and each of them was taken on the first call. Besides these three sons who are all going into the army, the women who remain at home will all take care of the mother, and thus all five will be helping their country.

Expanding Citrus Industry.

GRATE expansion is indicated in the Tulare county citrus industry in contracts let for new packing-houses. The Sunland Packing-house Company is building a new plant in the Deer Creek district costing \$9450. The Tulare County Lemon and Grapefruit Association is about to build a new plant at the railroad junction inside Porterville to cost \$10,640. The Strathmore Fruit Growers' Association has let a contract for a new packing-house on the Santa Fe track north of Porterville to cost \$9600.

New Mexico Land-owners.

ACCORDING to The Earth, a publication put out by the Santa Fe Railroad Company, the State of New Mexico, known as the Sunshine State, holds 18,750 square miles of lands selected from the best in the public domain. This is an area larger than the combined States of Maryland, Connecticut and Delaware. During the first seven months of the current year the State Land Office sold a total of 332,657.06 acres for a total of \$2,156,507.61, an average of \$6.48 an acre. It is expected that the land sales of the State will go over \$3,000,000 for the entire year.

Sunland Muscle and Brains.

TENNIS players touring the country under the auspices of the National Tennis Association played the other day in Rochester, N. Y., Miss Mary K. Browne of California, for the steenth time showed her superiority over Molla Bjurstedt. That is not unexpected from a girl raised in California.

Azusa Citrus Prosperity.

THE season just closed in the citrus industry is reported the greatest in the history of the A. C. G. Fruit Exchange, including Azusa, Covina and Glendora. The total returns to the growers through the exchange overtop \$3,000,000, 40 per cent. more than was received last season, then the highest record up to that time. It was not all because of the high prices, but partly due to a better crop. Nearly 1,500,000 boxes were shipped through the exchange or about 3700 cars of 400 boxes each, 16 per cent. more than the crop of 1910-11. And that is not all. There are about 600 cars still to go.

Biggest County in the Country.

SOCORRO county, New Mexico, comprising 15,250 square miles, claims to be the largest county in the United States. This county of magnificent dimensions is not only larger than Delaware, Maryland or New Jersey, but it is larger than any of three New England States as follows: Rhode Island, Connecticut or Massachusetts. It contains not only agricultural lands but also mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, lead and zinc, also vast lumber forests and cattle ranges. The county contains fifty-five schoolhouses taught by fifty-five teachers.

Within the county live 5454 children of school age, namely 5 to 21 years.

Santa Barbarans Take Their Coats Off.

THE people of Santa Barbara county are just rushing work on the State highway on a nineteen-mile strip between the city and Gaviota. When this stretch is finished, the paving of the highway will be practically completed through Santa Barbara county except two short stretches being graded.

Feeding the World.

ACCORDING to statistics compiled by the Citrus Protective League, shipments of California citrus fruit for the last three years aggregate 140,443 cars, distributed as follows: Oranges from Southern California, 104,212 cars; from Central and Northern California, 15,407 cars; and from the whole State, 20,824 cars of lemons. The report shows that California has approximately 14,000,000 orange and lemon trees.

Tepary Beans in California.

THE cultivation of tepary beans is something new in the State of California. This legume came up from Old Mexico, and has been popular in New Mexico and Arizona for years. Because of its hardy habit it is capable not only of standing extremes of temperature but of doing well under exceptionally arid conditions. It is a hardy bush bean with a high nutritive value. Within the last few years the cultivation of this bean has increased in California, until this season there have been planted between 2000 and 3000 acres in San Joaquin county. The Fresno district has between 7000 and 8000 acres. Farther south in the San Joaquin Valley there are 2000 acres. Los Angeles and Orange counties have about 10,000 acres, all in tepary beans, under the dry-farm process. Other districts in Southern California have more than 5000 acres, while along the southeastern part of the State there are 1500 acres all dry-farmed at an elevation of about 280 feet.

Great Grape Day in Escondido.

SEPTEMBER 10 was observed as grape festival day in Escondido for the tenth time. It is a great educational show, accompanied by band playing, speeches and other forms of amusement. An eight-pound bunch of grapes is not seen very commonly, but was seen there. Escondido raisins, too, have taken gold medals at fairs and expositions held on the Pacific Slope for years. California hospitality prevails at these festivals, where visitors not only get all they want to eat free but are given liberal boxes to take home.

Silver Looking Up.

WHEN Billie Bryan made his great roar about silver, the price of the white metal was very much depressed. The standard price of silver used to be 60 English pence per ounce, or about \$1.20 American. It sold for less than half of this, but the war has affected this as well as other markets, so the other day at San Francisco it sold for \$1 an ounce for the first time since 1893. In New York the same day 50,000 Mexican dollars were observed lying on the floor of a dealer in silver bullion. You may try as you like and roar your head off, but no one will overcome the law of supply and demand.

Maricopa County Crops.

ACCORDING to figures compiled by the State Council of Defense, Maricopa county, Arizona, will receive this year a gross revenue from crops and live stock sales of \$21,184,655. These crops come mostly from the Salt River Valley and from about 300,000 acres of land. The greatest revenue producers are dairy cattle, of which there are about 70,000 head that bring in about \$92 a head, so the revenue from this is about \$6,500,000. The new cotton industry brings over \$6,000,000 from 34,000 acres of long-staple cotton, for which a price of 75 cents a pound is expected. Beef cattle and hogs will bring in more than \$2,000,000.

Fallbrook Flourishing.

WITH the last spike driven on the Santa Fe railroad from Oceanside to Fallbrook, residents there are busy with pencil and paper pad figuring out the material advantages to come to that place. The

railroad will be continued on to Temecula. Fallbrook has now a new electrical power and lighting system, olive mill, citrus packing-house, electric laundry, ice plant, several hundred acres of fruit orchards, and a host of new and enthusiastic ranchers. The Pratt Olive Company announces that its new olive mill will be ready for the crop of this season. People are going in there and purchasing ranches all over the valley. A Kentucky family has purchased forty-eight acres on the Dickinson estate, and a Los Angeles man has purchased a ranch of forty-four acres. Dr. A. M. Stewart of Alberta, Canada, has bought the Morris ranch of seventy acres, and expects to be on the ground with his family this winter. Comes now Peter Oliver of Glendale, purchaser of the Bartlett ranch of fourteen acres, just opposite the handsome new Union High School.

Fronting Westlake Park.

YEARS ago when the writer was doing real estate for The Times he urged all his friends owning property fronting on Westlake Park to hold on until their lots brought \$500 a front foot. A good many holders thought he was crazy, but those who

held on have had the pleasure of seeing their lot 40x130 feet, corner of Westlake Park and Westlake Avenue, rise to \$500 a front foot. The lot is practically sold. This is one of the best corner lots in the city but it is well to remember that the growth of population on the other property will rise in proportion.

Golden Horn of Plenty.

THE Southern Pacific Company shows a decided increase in the number of California for the season. This year totaled 1900 cars, a record in history. The grain now in full awing, and the total movement to coast is

Le Roy's Synthetic Flower.

One drop will last for weeks. Price at the P. C. I. Dispensary, 415 Broadway, New York. Made in U. S. of A. 10c. 1/2 oz. 50c. 1 oz. \$1.00. 2 oz. \$2.00. 4 oz. \$4.00. 8 oz. \$8.00. 16 oz. \$16.00. 32 oz. \$32.00. 64 oz. \$64.00. 128 oz. \$128.00. 256 oz. \$256.00. 512 oz. \$512.00. 1024 oz. \$1024.00. 2048 oz. \$2048.00. 4096 oz. \$4096.00. 8192 oz. \$8192.00. 16384 oz. \$16384.00. 32768 oz. \$32768.00. 65536 oz. \$65536.00. 131072 oz. \$131072.00. 262144 oz. \$262144.00. 524288 oz. \$524288.00. 1048576 oz. \$1048576.00. 2097152 oz. \$2097152.00. 4194304 oz. \$4194304.00. 8388608 oz. \$8388608.00. 16777216 oz. \$16777216.00. 33554432 oz. \$33554432.00. 67108864 oz. \$67108864.00. 134217728 oz. \$134217728.00. 268435456 oz. \$268435456.00. 536870912 oz. \$536870912.00. 1073741824 oz. \$1073741824.00. 2147483648 oz. \$2147483648.00. 4294967296 oz. \$4294967296.00. 8589934592 oz. \$8589934592.00. 17179869184 oz. \$17179869184.00. 34359738368 oz. \$34359738368.00. 68719476736 oz. \$68719476736.00. 137438953472 oz. \$137438953472.00. 274877906944 oz. \$274877906944.00. 549755813888 oz. 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D FLOWER

held on have had the prophesy that the lot 40x130 feet, corner of Alvarado and Orange streets, has been sold at \$100,000. This is one of the best corners on the coast but it is well to remember that there is just so much frontage on the coast that the growth of population of the other property will rise in proportion.

Golden Horn of Plenty.
THE Southern Pacific Company's show deciduous fruit shipped from California for the season to August this year totaled 9903 carloads, the record in history. The great movement now in full swing, and the railroad's total movement to come to 1917.

Le Roy's Synthetic Flowers
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One drop will last for weeks. Awarded Gold Medal, 1915. Made in 25 different colors. \$1 1/2 oz. postpaid. For sale at all drug stores.
H. L. ROY, Manufacturer, 618 Broadway, New York City.

I felt very deeply my in-
side with such a serious case;
as an instrument, or book, or
with me, even if I should
to recognize the malady
to do. But the dismay of
such, that I could not refuse
of I could give any assistance.
through the village, to a bunk
of a gang, where we found
built man, pale and
on the ground in front of the
looked very sick, and
mouth very profusely. I
offer a guess as to what
before I gave myself away,
with the message, that four
in the same condition. This
they evidently had eaten
had poisoned them, and I
ventured.

Men's Fall Clothes

Suits and Overcoats
\$15.00
to \$75.00

Frank
SPRING ST.

THE HUMAN BODY: ITS CARE, USE AND ABUSE.

Food Combinations. By M. S. W.

heard before that fermentation always produces alcohol—the raw, poisonous first state of it, detrimental to life and health, and a loss to the body (as well as to our purse) of good food materials, that we buy, prepare and eat for the purpose of getting nutriment from them.

Or let us take another example. A meal composed of meat of some kind—well prepared and cooked—potatoes, rice and corn; bread or biscuits, serve it with coffee with milk and sugar, and a dessert of say tapioca, or bread pudding. Set this before a growing boy or any hungry individual with a fair appetite. This will constitute what most housekeepers will call a good, substantial, wholesome meal.

If this meal is masticated with care it will be permeated with the mouth secretions. These secretions are combined saliva (a watery fluid, intended for liquification of the food,) of mucus that lubricates all passages in the mouth or throat, and of ptyalin, the digestive principle for starches. This principle is secreted by two glands, and nature is rather choice of it; the glands secrete no more than nature deems enough to digest just the right amount of starches for us in one meal. In the beginning of the chewing there is enough for the mixture, but as it gets exhausted the mouth fluids become less and less capable of digesting the many starches. They, therefore, begin to ferment. The meat may digest to some extent in the stomach fluids; but this organ gets so filled with vegetables, bread and dessert that the natural amount of the gastric juices, which, of course, equally penetrate the whole mass of food, does not, in this diluted state, suffice for the full digestion of the meat. The meal, therefore, enters the duodenum half digested, half fermented; and half putrid. In the duodenum and in the small intestines the further separation of the nutritive elements from the non-digestible rejecta still goes on; but the alcoholic and putrefied extracts—which are in watery solution with the nutritive extracts—are taken into the body in the blood and fed to our cells.

If this meal had been made up of the meat, one starchy vegetable, plenty of greens, cooked or raw, one slice of bread and butter, and a fruit dessert, and then eaten in moderate quantity, it would have been easily digested. The sugar and milk in the coffee of the first conglomeration would have helped on the fermentation still more.

Body Building on a Right Foundation.
There have been thousands of articles and even books written on the subject of body building but unfortunately for those interested nobody seems to have guessed the fundamental necessity of correct breathing. All the important organs of the body are connected with the spine, therefore osteopaths say that the spine is the foundation of health or disease. Unfortunately in many cases, after the spine has been manipulated for months or even years and appears to be in perfect condition, the disease to be eradicated has not been influenced at all. As a matter of fact there are three causes of ordinary ill health or need of body building. The first is the fact stated by one of the greatest living surgeons "not six people in the world breathe correctly." The second is the fact every experienced doctor knows, that the average person's stomach is too low, hindering the process of digestion and causing all kinds of internal ailments. The third cause is the fact that everybody's diaphragm is out of place, causing wrong breathing and making asthma, tuberculosis and all kinds of throat troubles not only possible but probable.

Now, there is one way and one only by which all these causes can be avoided and the body built on a perfect foundation. By the development of the lower abdominal muscles it is easy to relax the spine, raise the stomach and diaphragm to their normal positions and make wrong breathing impossible. It is of no use learning to breathe. If the body is held properly, it is impossible to breathe incorrectly, and if the body is not held properly, it is equally impossible to breathe correctly. The American Indians were a splendid race so long as they kept in health by exercise and right breathing, and they were noted for the strength of their abdominal muscles and consequent wonderful flexibility of their spines. When they ceased their strenuous physical culture they deteriorated rapidly.

Right breathing taught in the schools would stamp out tuberculosis, asthma and a dozen other chronic diseases from the coming and all future generations. With right breathing, the pressure of air is so great in the lungs that tuberculosis and asthma are absolutely impossible unless they have taken a firm hold before right breathing is acquired. In the next article on "body building on a right foundation" I will give directions as to how right breathing can be acquired and wrong breathing made impossible. I will also tell why people who sing perfectly have never had to learn while those who want to sing and study for many years never sing perfectly.

The Real Danger in Cancer.
The cancer cell has another peculiarity that is worse than the penetration into the tissues. This is that when it has arrived at a certain development, it breaks down and dies. While the outer—newer—cells keep on pushing into the adjacent structures, where they, of course, soon reach a vital spot, such as the walls of the larger blood-vessels, or into one of the soft organs, where the destruction becomes very rapid, the older cells of the growth, the center, die and begin to ulcerate. The decaying cancer cells spread destruction to the surrounding, normal tissues, producing foul sores that spread and deepen in an incredibly short time. The poisonous products of those ulcers are taken up by the blood and carried throughout the body. The patient's complexion soon shows the evidence of the vitiation of the system. Cancer cells, broken off from the growth, get into the blood and may sprout into new growths in any part of the body, even in the brain. All this goes on in such surprisingly short time that the patient is moribund before he knows.

The one safe procedure for curing a cancer is to recognize its presence as early as possible and have it treated at once.

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Send for pamphlet, descriptive of my Three Months' Course of Dietetic Home Treatment.
Harry Ellington Brook, N.D., 508 Chamber Commerce Bldg., Los Angeles.
STATISTICS SHOW that the average business man dies at 43. A bookkeeper, still on his job at 80, has, for a consideration, a message for those who wish to prolong useful lives.
It has been well said: "That if a person is not absolutely certain that he is right, he is in all probability wrong." Address: A. Coony, 2901 Main St., Ocean Park, Cal.

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And all painful diseases quickly relieved. Reference.
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Broken-down Arches, Callouses, Bunions, Etc.?
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"HOME, SWEET HOME." BY A HOUSEKEEPER

For Wife, Mother, Daughter and Maid.

[All feasible suggestions for this page will be very much appreciated. Any pictures of attractive corners of the home or practical things will be very acceptable. How to keep house with little labor is the slogan of today and we would like the ideas of readers on the subject.]

All on One Fire.

In these "parlous" times it behooves us to look out for every little corner has a leakage of its own. Gas sometimes seems to have a big one but the waste is not in the pipe—it is in mismanagement. There is no necessity for using all the burners on the stove at one time to get a meal. A good roomy steam cooker will enable you to get up the most elaborate dinner on one burner, and that on the top of the stove, not in the oven where the burners are so large and use so much gas. Besides the saving in gas there is a saving in food also, for the cook who has a weakness for burning things will find it impossible to indulge it here. There is a faithful little whistle that never grows absent-minded and that blows fifteen minutes before the water in the steamer is exhausted.

Cooking with steam preserves all the natural juices of the food and the most delicate things can be cooked side by side with quite odorless ones with no intermingling of flavors. The shelves are removable, making it possible to cook as large a turkey as you want for your Christmas dinner. Altogether a steam cooker is a sensible thing to possess.

The Kitchen Grindstone.

Sharp knives are essential to meal getting and the little grindstone for keeping them so that screws on to the edge of a table or pantry shelf is a mighty handy little thing every day in the year.

Middies from Shirts.

Men's shirts are always made of very good material; and to throw them away when there is nothing the matter but the worn place around the neck, that comes to the best shirts long before its life should be over, is too bad. They make splendid middie-like overblouses for house wear or even for school. Cut off the tail to the desired length and take the side seams in, beginning with almost nothing under the arms and sloping the seam in to fit the hips. Use the piece cut off the tail to face the blouse up on the right side around the bottom. Either cut the sleeve to fit for use as a long one or cut it off short using the bottom piece for a cuff. Two detachable sailor collars of white linen will do to use with any blouse that you remodel this way.

The Copperized Dishcloth.

The dishcloth that is a combination of string and copper filings is becoming more and more popular. It comes in the form of a mitt and is useful for more than dish washing. One of the best things it does is to clean vegetables, carrots, new potatoes, and all that sort of edible tubers that only need scraping, not peeling.

The Clean Garbage Can.

Of course we are not supposed to have any need for one at all these days, but the best of us do have little bits to slip into a garbage pail once in a while. But while there may be need to own one there is no necessity for its being smelly. A garbage can may be and should be clean, just like other things used about the house. When it has been emptied scald it thoroughly and put it in the sun to sweeten it. Before using it again line it completely with newspapers, then the next time it is emptied the soiled papers will slip out with the garbage and be carried away, leaving you a pail that will not require any hard work to put in condition for use again. There are deodorizers on the market for garbage cans. There is a little contrivance that holds a disinfectant and is fastened inside the cover of the pail. All those things help, but you must start with a clean can.

Ice Blankets.

Wrap up your ice to keep it cool. The days of iced tea and cold things are not over yet and the ice man will be stopping at the door for some weeks yet; in fact, he comes all winter, for there are many days then that we need him. An ice blanket will keep anyway and is always useful. It is a large sheet of a paper preparation made for the purpose of protecting the ice and without

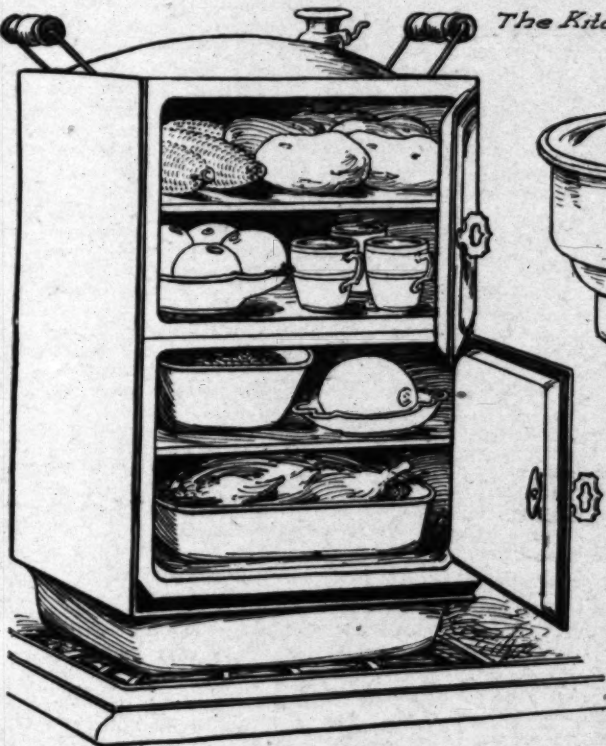
absorbing the moisture and becoming soggy itself.

Steel Wool for Aluminum.

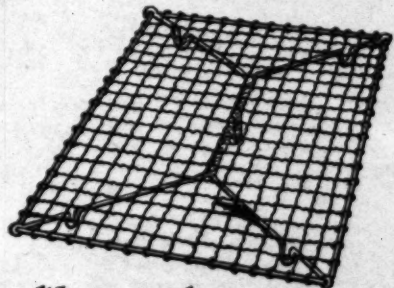
Aluminum is not as easy to keep clean as enamelware. There is a method of cleaning it with steel wool and soap. A package of the wool and a prepared soap may be bought at any house furnishing store.

The White Remnant.

Whenever you see a good remnant of white cotton goods for sale buy it. A piece of white goods is always needed for many things, belts, facings, mendings, and a dozen other needs. And just when we need this bit of muslin or longcloth is sure to be the



Cooking all the dinner over one fire.



Wire rack to put freshly baked cake on.

time when we do not have it. It is a very nice thing to be able to have a bolt of such material on hand, but if that is not possible or convenient, according to the condition of the household exchequer, the remnants take its place. It costs very little to pick them up here and there when we see them on sale and they are always welcome finds when we get in a hurry.

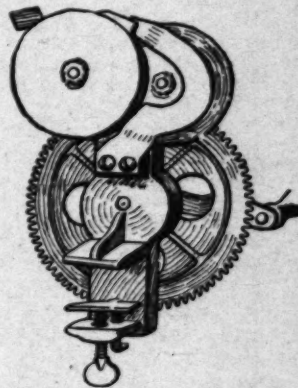
Sticky Cake.

A freshly baked cake should never be laid flat to become damp and sticky. To try to stand it on edge against anything is often fatal, for it is almost sure to break. The wire rack in the illustration is the correct thing for the purpose. It stands up a little way from the table and allows the cake to cool evenly. It is so easy to hang out of the way when not in use that one feels that it is not one of those utensils that do not pay for their keep.

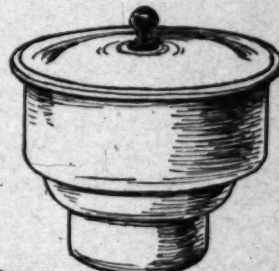
The Triculator.

Experts say that the triculator is the proper utensil in which to make coffee as the coffee does not boil in metal, thereby retaining its aroma and flavor.

Mount the empty aluminum bowl (the illustration is of the bowl) on any china re-



The Kitchen Grindstone



Triculator



Oven Thermometer

ceptacle; cover the bottom of the bowl cup with a triculator filter paper. Put in the required amount of coffee and after putting all the parts in place pour furiously boiling water into the bowl of the triculator and through the coffee. Once filtered through is said to be sufficient and the finished coffee never stands in the metal. The aluminum bowl is removed as soon as the coffee is made.

How Hot Is Your Oven?

It is always hard for the new housekeeper to determine the right heat for different bakings. If the oven is too hot when things are put in they will be spoiled and if it is too cold they are often ruined. Guess work does not always answer. There is a little oven thermometer that is made just for the purpose of testing heat for cooking. It is really a practical helper for the uninitiated and, in fact, for every housekeeper. It stands upright and has two little holes in the top so that it may be lifted from the oven with a fork when it is hot.

Ants!

I like the two aunts I have very well and would not mind having them come to my house. Nor would I complain at half a dozen like them. But a whole horde of black ants and red ants and altogether ex-

tremely busy ants, none of them "a" that would make them small avails and I was just about enough to move, when I thought of a scheme. More boxes were fitted with legs (only three legs to each, though) and shelves, and were where they would not touch at all except where the legs rested on the mounds of ant powder which were well stirred up and repackaged. I kept everything that ants might get into. Special efforts were made to keep every single crumb out of the ant powder followed every day. After the war had been won, I found the boxes as I found them quite empty.

Home.

Home is the place where we find Home is the place where we find Home is the place where the young Find mother's bosom its sweetest Where the sorrows and joys of life The comforting words of parents And when childhood has passed For the young girl and boy, It's there they find their greatest In dreaming and waiting and hoping This wonderful, beautiful, homelike The view of a dear little home Where they're together with me.

It's the old, old story over again. That girls and boys and women and men meet, and love, and court, and marry. The one who will keep the door open To have no home is a sorry plight. All the world must seem as dark as night. So let you and me who have this life Be you man, woman, girl or boy, Be careful to guard this treasure well And ne'er let anything come near To mar this "home" of earthly life Which prepares us for "Our Home" ROSA F. PARSONS

Didn't Like New York.

[Kansas City Times.] Alarmed by cheering that New York City as a summer resort the South of North, the thirty-seven beauty winners from Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, who were here for their approval, when they arrived they declared that New York was rude, discourteous and what derogatory way.

"Undoubtedly there must be men who are gallant," one of the women said, "but those in the either are on vacation or are under our observation. We have face car in your main street, it looks like a Rocky Mountain Broadway, isn't it? Well, then men in that car, and not a woman got up to give one of us a ride." "In the theatrical district," continued "foppish young men who think because they were dressed in shirts they had special privileges at us and yelled, 'Oh, you such things as that. It was disgusting.'"

Another one of the beauty declared she did not see any thought would make a good man are all anemic and party hard and cigarettes."

Fitting Price.

[Baltimore American:] "The dream of a bonnet which cost \$100. All right. Hand me that and I'll write a check for you for your sleep."

Who Does Your Washing?



SPIK AND SPAN
Do It Next Time



—No rubbing—No more aching backs—Makes wash day a pleasure—Not satisfied—5 Big Washings 15c—Postpaid—

SPIK & SPAN, Box 1012, Los Angeles, California

ROTOGRAVURE SECTION

For the Allies to War Restore What They Lost
The Return of War Restored What They Lost
The Return of War Restored What They Lost
The Return of War Restored What They Lost
The Return of War Restored What They Lost

That Fighting Son of a Gun.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE SEVEN.

troops from their stations near the country.

Characteristics.

the Yaquis were raiding the American near Esperanza, a year or so ago played some queer pranks that are to the odd whims and temperaments of the singular tribe. At one ranch house holding grain samples were broken and horses were shot in meadows; but, from out this wreckage a chief who led the band saved a boy's toys! A Mexican eyewitness chief carefully collected a jumping little iron train, some dolls and blocks, placed them in a box, and this box away with him to the mountains. On this same raid many Mexicans were killed; and, also, others were away captive to the hills. In the year, the wife and children of John American citizen, were stolen by a band from a Sonora town called Jaqu and held prisoners for months and months. Eventually, they were safely released.

of the tribe exercise a singular on the braves. Just now, a young man known as "La Juana," a sort of Juan of Arc, has arisen among the chiefs into council, plans the of the tribe, and makes official visits to Mexican authorities. It is to be seen that the fighting men are largely for their rifles. Time and again a battle in Sonora, the Yaqui women have foraged over the battlefield dead Mexican soldiers of their picking up rifles that had been away in flight. After the battle of 1904, it is estimated that the Yaqui had 100 or more rifles with the aid of mounting squaws. The squaws, too, a rifle and fight, if need be, and account of themselves. They build the crude "ramadas" for themselves, and even hunt deer and wild game. The men hunters happen to be away. The Sonora wild burro, by the head in large numbers throughout the Yaqui use his hide for sandals and his meat for food.

usually, the Yaquis are Catholics. In there is no authentic information as to what their actual religious belief is, but seasons they indulge in masked dances, sometimes made of the skin of a cow's head and the cow horns. They wear bodies with clay, and wear of shells about their waists and of long red hair, cut from cow tails. They are sly, treacherous, and are fighting from ambush. Mexican who have commanded Yaqui troops, that it is difficult to induce them to a night attack. The Yaquis say that in the dark, a man's spirit leaves his body, were he killed during the darkness spirit would be lost and could never way back to join the ghosts of other Yaquis. Like the Chinese, they are, and inveterate gamblers. Those served with Mexican troops, or around the mines and ranches, have to use cards. Up in the Bacatetes, a rude game with round pebbles and straw basket. They have a signaling, too, by the use of their deer-skin drums. Heard at dawn, suddenly from the shadowy mesquite the lurking Indians, this dull, drum-rattle has a most disturbing Mexican troops. By repeating the drum strokes, from hill to hill, the can pass a message along for miles in a twinkling. They use smoke signals, and are adepts in all the tricks of woodcraft that marked old Apaches—kin devils to the

the spring of 1917, Gen. Carranza de to try the Indian reservation plan—out in our Western States. Under of truce, the Yaqui Chiefs Mori and Espinosa were induced to

INDEX TO CONTENTS.

PHOTOGRAPHY SECTION.

- What They Destroyed 1
- What They Destroyed 2
- What They Destroyed 3
- What They Destroyed 4
- What They Destroyed 5
- What They Destroyed 6
- What They Destroyed 7
- What They Destroyed 8
- What They Destroyed 9
- What They Destroyed 10
- What They Destroyed 11
- What They Destroyed 12
- What They Destroyed 13
- What They Destroyed 14
- What They Destroyed 15
- What They Destroyed 16
- What They Destroyed 17
- What They Destroyed 18
- What They Destroyed 19
- What They Destroyed 20
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- What They Destroyed 79
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- What They Destroyed 82
- What They Destroyed 83
- What They Destroyed 84
- What They Destroyed 85
- What They Destroyed 86
- What They Destroyed 87
- What They Destroyed 88
- What They Destroyed 89
- What They Destroyed 90
- What They Destroyed 91
- What They Destroyed 92
- What They Destroyed 93
- What They Destroyed 94
- What They Destroyed 95
- What They Destroyed 96
- What They Destroyed 97
- What They Destroyed 98
- What They Destroyed 99
- What They Destroyed 100

BLACK SECTION.

- A Bit of Old California (Illustrated) 1
- Sammy Lives With French Villagers 2
- What French Papers Say of Our Boys 3
- Editorial 4
- The Eagle, The Lancer 5
- The Southern Cotton Factories 6
- That Fighting Son of a Gun, The Yaqui 7
- Recent Notable Cartoons 8
- Good Short Stories 9

- Strange Unsolved Murder Mystery 10
- Mrs. Uncle Sam and Her Good Spouse 11
- Problems of the Miff Child 12
- The Young Five and Ten Cent Store Robbers 13
- On a Still Hunt for a Westerner 14
- Insects Injurious to Poultry 15
- Orchard and Farm, Ranch and Range 16
- Making the City and Home Beautiful 17
- California, Land of Fruits and Flowers 18
- The Human Body, Its Care and Abuse 19
- Home Sweet Home, By a Housekeeper 20

Fighting Son of a Gun.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE SEVEN.)

from their stations near the

the Yaquis were raiding the Ameri-

Home.

the old, old story over again,

Didn't Like New York Men.

Undoubtedly there must be New

Fitting Price.

Washing?

Time

Los Angeles, California

come down out of the hills and meet Gen. Serrano at Lencho, on the Southern Pacific Railway. Here certain good farm lands were offered to the Yaquis. Mexican farmers, who had been on these lands a long time, were ejected, to make room for the Indians. At Lencho, too, huts were built, and 1200 or more Yaquis were concentrated, and fed. A considerable sum was appropriated, and for a few weeks peace prevailed. Then the Indians grew dissatisfied, complaining that they were not receiving all that was promised. There were rumors of graft and scandal in the army purchasing office. Finally, on May 25 last, the Indians revolted. Unfortunately for the Mexicans, the Yaquis had been allowed to keep their arms. This was one of the conditions they had insisted on, before they would agree to quit the war path, and come down on to the reservation. In the fight of May 25, forty or fifty people were killed, and about 1000 Yaquis escaped from the reservation and fled to the hills, taking their arms, their women and children.

The Case Against the Yaqui.

It is worth repeating, that the Yaqui country is one of the richest regions in Mexico. This is one of the very reasons why, eventually, the Yaqui will have to be disciplined. For, as the political economists are wont to say, "All the good land there is, or ever will be, was created ages ago. But a baby is born every second." In plainer speech, the population of the world is increasing, and it demands that more land be cultivated to sustain the race. If the Yaquis will not farm their land, others must. The fittest will survive.

So, some time, somehow—and perhaps soon, the Yaqui will have to go to work—or perish.

When he does work, he is a first-class laboring man. American miners will tell you that one Yaqui is worth three Mexicans, any day. But he is peculiar; he will not work with Mexicans, nor under Mexican foremen. And, wherever he goes, he insists on taking his wife with him—another peculiarity, in these careless times. Also, he can smell mescal a mile. And, duly stimulated with this insidious brew, he will hunt trouble till he finds it.

A few Yaquis—a very few—who have been reared as domestics in Mexican families, have learned to read. But illiteracy is the rule; and even the few who have rubbed elbows with civilization quickly revert—as our own Indians so often do—once they are back in the tribe.

Years ago, American prospectors and miners could travel through the wild Yaqui hills with some degree of safety. They paid their way, dealt fairly with the Indians and, though they were sometimes robbed and stripped, few were murdered. Now this is changed. In 1914 Farrel and Squires, American mining men, were killed near San Xavier, in Sonora, by the Yaquis, and \$30,000 in silver bullion was stolen. Later on, two more Americans, named Fay and Donovan, were killed in the Yaqui Valley, as they were driving through a barley field. Unnumbered atrocities, unspeakably cruel and hideous, have been committed against Mexicans throughout the State. Chinese, too, have been killed by the dozens—usually with robbery as the motive. It is the Chinaman in Mexico who usually runs the retail food store, or clothing store—and he is the perpetual victim of not only the Yaqui but of every other bandit and thief.

So the case against the Yaqui is getting rather strong. Also, American millionaires like Harry Payne Whitney, John Hays Hammond and the Richardson Construction Company hold sound title to vast areas of rich, irrigated land on the West Coast—about the Yaqui delta. Through this same rich region, the Southern Pacific Railroad—Mexico—owned by the American system of the same name—has built up a vast, far-flung trunk line, stretching from the international border to Tepic—and destined to reach Guadalupe and Mexico City. At Empalme it has shops and factories that cost millions. Farther south lie the enormous holdings, mills and colonies of the United Sugar Company, another American concern. Then, there are great Mexican investments in sugar plantations, cattle ranches and mines. Even the great Ameri-

can copper companies at Nacozari and Cananea—close as they are to Uncle Sam's border—have felt the scourge of marauding Yaquis. All these interests have suffered, directly or indirectly, from the Yaqui Indian plague. Obviously then, when Mexico finally gets a firm and capable government, some quite fat and quite legal claims for losses are going to be filed. About that same time, it is safe to infer, Mr. Yaqui is going to come in for some definite and conclusive "strafing." Just now, however, he's the big fly in the honey—down the Mexican West Coast.

Unsolved Murder Mystery.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TEN.)

pects and that it was found in the building where this suspect spent much of his time, where he was working in fact. But it was a new shirt, of a common design and had no laundry mark. This was conclusive proof to the officials that they had once been on the right trail but they were never able to get a complaint although the grand jury took up the investigation and discovered several weak spots in the man's former alibi. Still later a domestic brawl in this same suspect's family resulted in a new series of investigations and an arrest seemed imminent but before action was taken the woman in the case recanted and the Downey murder mystery again became a matter of speculation.

A Psychological Moment in the Air.

[Pall Mall Gazette, London:] Flying low over the German lines, a British aviator was soon in the midst of a whining swarm of German bullets. The Germans in the trenches were firing straight up, hoping to wing the flier or pierce his gasoline tank. The aviator—a cool youngster—looked down, saw a bullet slowly ascend the last few feet of its maximum height. It stopped dead still for the smallest fraction of a second. The aviator reached quickly, grabbed the bullet and put it in his pocket!

What and Why Is the Internal Bath?

By WALTER WALGROVE

Much has been said and written about the present generation living unnatural lives and being, for that reason, only half as energetic, enthusiastic, ambitious or even healthy as it should be.

And this is so. The confined lives that we live, the lack of constant exercise (for it must be constant to be effective,) and the strenuous requirements of our business and social duties, directly bring on a condition, to which little attention has been paid in the past, though it does more to rob us of power, spirit and ambition than any other one thing known to medicine.

But Nature has provided, as in so many other cases, an immediate and perfectly natural relief for this condition, and over five hundred thousand Americans are already taking advantage of it.

When you are ill and a physician is called, the first step that he takes, no matter what is the matter with you, is to clean out the colon (large intestine.)

There are two reasons for this: One is that no medicine can possibly take effect while there is waste matter in the colon—

The other and most significant reason is that if the colon did not contain this waste, it is safe to say that you would not have been ill at all.

The penalty for the lives we live is agreed on by all physicians to be the clogging up of our colons with waste matter which the system does not voluntarily carry off—

This waste is extremely poisonous; the blood circulation comes in sufficiently close contact with this waste to take up these poisons by absorption and distribute them throughout the body—

The result is a gradual weakening of the blood forces; the liver becomes sluggish;

The Southern Cotton Factories.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE SIX.)

kinds of cottons were made and a large part of the industry was devoted to yarns. Today the mills are making cottons of every description. I have before me a list of the cotton mills tributary to certain railroads. It would take a column of this newspaper to give the names of the different manufactures. They range from coarse sheetings to the finest of muslins, and include such things as drills, shirtings, ducks, flannels, crashes, towellings and denims. They make organdies, percales, cheviots, cottonades and blankets. They make calicoes and print goods of various kinds, and also damasks, ginghams, checks, plaid and satine. There are a large number of knitting mills. Those along the Southern Railroad have more than 23,000 knitting machines and 61,000 spindles. Many of these knitting mills are now making goods for the army, and the same is true of a larger number of the cotton factories. The business of all the mills has been much greater since war was declared, and I am told that the knit goods manufacturers have already exported products to the amount of about \$23,000,000, which is an increase of \$20,000,000 over their exports of 1913, the year preceding the war.

[Copyright, 1917, by Frank G. Carpenter.]

Against Art.

[Washington Star:] "I hope they don't make any further efforts to make our money more artistic."

MURINE Granulated Eyeids.
Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort.
Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by mail, 50c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 50c. For Baby's Eyes—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago!

biliousness asserts itself; we become heavy, dull, and develop a more or less nervous fear of anything we undertake—the more this waste accumulates, the more we are affected, until at last we become really ill and incapacitated. Now the Internal Bath is the one process, with the assistance of simple warm water, properly introduced in a new and natural way that will keep the colon as clean and sweet and pure as Nature demands it to be for perfect health. It is rather remarkable to find, at what would seem so comparatively late a day what is so great an improvement on the old methods of Internal Bathing as this new process, for in a crude way it has, of course, been practiced for years. Enlightened physicians by thousands are prescribing this new method which is fully explained in "The What, The Why, The Way of Internal Bathing," by Chas. A. Tyrrell, M.D., 134 West 65th Street, New York City. This he will send, free, on request if you mention Times Illustrated Magazine. It explains just why this method has proven superior to any other (including drugs,) for removing this troublesome waste; it also contains many other interesting facts and statistics which cannot be touched on here. It is surprising how little is known by the average person on this subject; which has so great an influence on the general health and spirits. So if you are nearly well and want to get really up to "concert pitch;" if you want to feel consistently bright, confident, ambitious and enthusiastic—in fact, no matter what your condition, sick or well, the experience of other hundreds of thousands would prove it worth your while to at least send for the book, and look further into this method and its history.

Balled Roses

This is the season for the planting of balled Roses. Put out now means a liberal quantity of fine blooms during October and November, with the advantage of a well established root action and a greater display next Spring. The following is an extra choice assortment representing all colors.

MRS. AARON WARD—Deep rich Indian yellow, occasionally tinted with salmon. Each 50c

GEO. ARENDS — The pink Frau Karl Druschki. A wonderful shade of silvery pink. Each 75c

FLORENCE FEMBERTON—Silvery pink on a white ground. Blooms of enormous size. Each 50c

MAD. LEON PAINE—Lovely silver pink tinted with salmon. Each 50c

SUNBURST—Unquestionably the grandest of all yellow Roses. A deep, rich shade of orange yellow. Each 75c

MRS. A. R. WADDELL—A lovely shade of deep reddish apricot toned with salmon. Each 50c

MAD. ABEL CHATNEY—A wonderful shade of salmon pink. Fine in either bud or open state. Each 50c

BETTY—Coppery rose shaded to golden yellow at base. Buds long and pointed. Exceedingly beautiful. Each 50c

MAD. EDOUARD HERRIOTT—The sensational Daily Mail Rose. Color coral red shaded to yellow and bright rose. The colors change to shrimp pink as the blossoms age. Each \$1.00

HARRY KIRK—Deep rich orange yellow, with lighter shading at tips of the petals. Each 50c

EDWARD MAWLEY—Rich dark velvety crimson. One of the best red Roses grown. Each 75c

SUPERIOR ARNOLD JANSSEN—Long pointed buds. Enormous deep rose pink colored blossoms. Each 75c

JULIET—A wonderful combination of orange scarlet and salmon. Each 75c

RED RADIANCE—One of the coming red Roses for California. Enormous flowers light red in color. Very fragrant. Each \$1.00

PINK RADIANCE—Rich rose pink with deeper shading. Extra large. Each \$1.00

ARTHUR COXHEAD—Deep rosy red. Petals of remarkable width and substance. Each 75c

FRAU KARL DEUSCHKEI—The white American Beauty. Best of all pure white Roses. Immense blossoms. Each 50c

GRANGE COLOMBE—Extra long pointed buds expanding to enormous blossoms. Color white, tinted creamy yellow. Each 75c

PERLE VON GODESBURG—A splendid free blooming creamy white. Each 50c

MAD. EDWARD HOSLAND—Exterior petals delicate shades of blush and salmon. Center intense, reddish orange yellow. Each \$1.00

MRS. HILLAS—Canary yellow shaded to creamy white. Each \$1.00

CL. LIBERTY—Always scarce. One of the best red climbing roses. Rich and velvety in texture. Each 75c

SPECIAL OFFER

Any SIX Roses of the above collection for \$ 3.75

Any TWELVE Roses of the above collection for \$ 7.75

Any EIGHTEEN Roses of the above collection for 9.00

EXTRA SPECIAL OFFER

One each of the above varieties, twenty-two in all, a collection of unexcelled merit, for \$10.00.

NOTE—These Roses are all heavy two-year-old plants. They will be balled from the field and delivered to you on the routes of our regular delivery service. If to be shipped by express or freight the price includes packing and delivery to the express or freight company, customers to pay the transportation charges.

Plant Them Now.

Howard & Smith
Ninth and Olive Sts., Los Angeles.
Nurseries, Montebello. Main 1745—10957.

Do you wonder that they taste Good?

The Reason "Besgrade" Best for all baking purposes.

Besgrade "In the paper lined sacks."

Great Western Mills
Los Angeles

SUNDAY MORNING,
AMERICAN
Submarine
T-BOAT WARF
OFF NEW EN
Enemy Submersible
Illustrated Magazine

NEWMARKS
PURE
HIGH GRADE
COFFEE

Above the Ordinary

Its Delicious Flavor Never Varies

Merchants and Manufacturers

IN THESE days must be aggressive. They cannot afford to rest on their past accomplishments. To gain future custom, act in the present! Plan an advertising campaign now! Be alert, convincing! Knowledge of the sales territory, its peoples and the medium that reaches them, is absolute necessary.

Hundreds of successful merchants and manufacturers demonstrate their belief in The Times by repeatedly patronizing its columns. In Los Angeles and Southern California its circulation is supreme.

Liner (classified) rates, one cent a word in the daily edition and one and one-half cents a word, Sunday edition.

Display rates on application.

The Times-Mirror Company
First and Broadway Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, SEPTEMBER 1, 1934

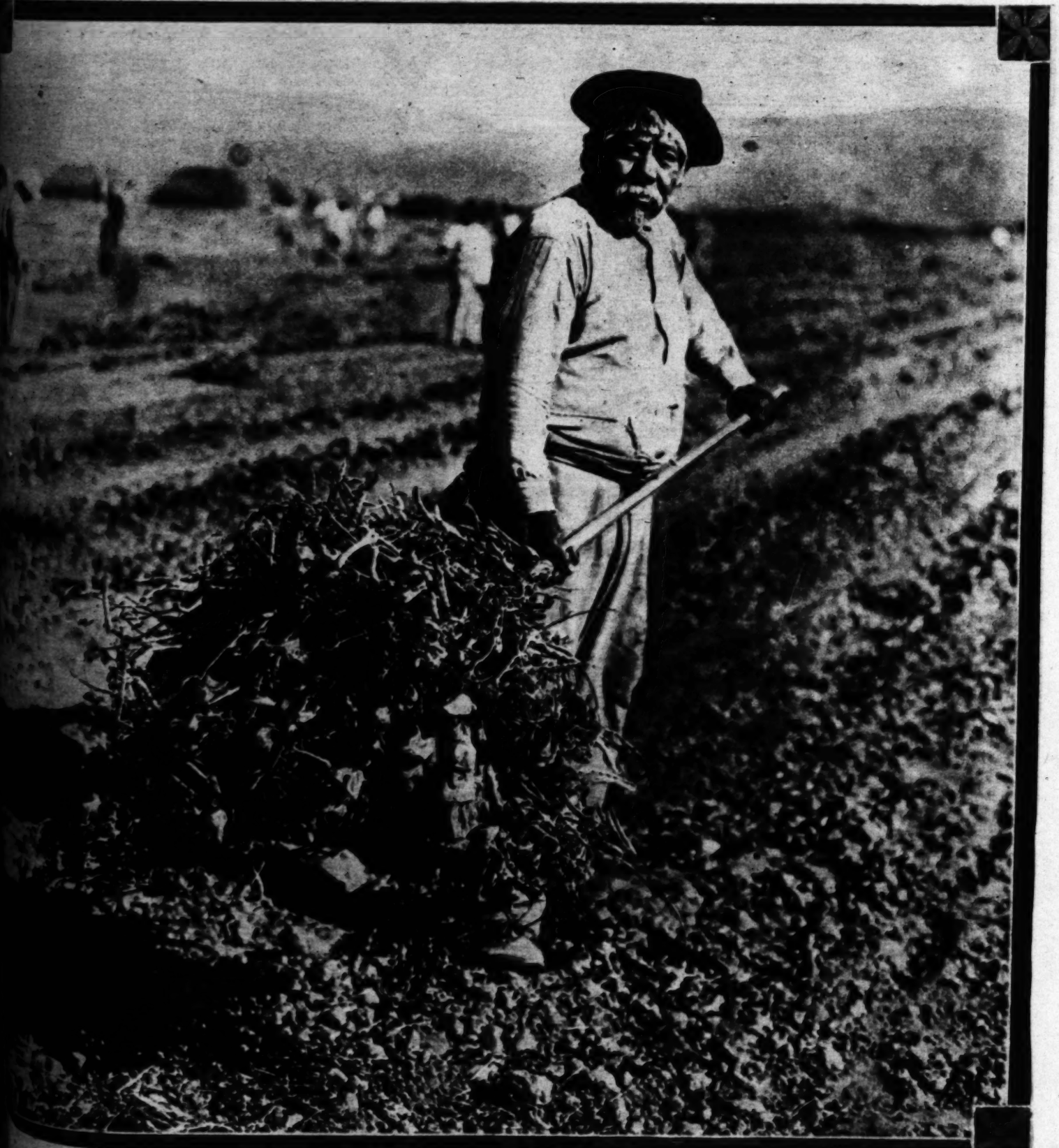


ANGELES, SEPTEMBER 15, 1917.

"LIBERTY UNDER LAW."

[1781-1917.] TEN CENTS.*

Beans for the Allies.



Old Tiv, an Indian 76 years of age who is still working on a Lower California ranch.

Subscription rates: 6 months, \$1.50, post-paid and mailed separately. Served free with the Sunday issue. An extra copy sent free with one year's advance-paid subscription to The Times.

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Catarrh This W

That is why a thorough
S. S. S., the unequalled
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Begin this treatment
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HES MONTGOMERY
Jewelry
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Want a piano? See B
Wholesale prices going
Retail prices coming d
Want a Grafonola?
Bartlett, 231 Broadway

with lighter shading at tips of the petals. Each 50c

EXTRA SPECIAL OFFER
One each of the above designs

Decorate
"In the

September 15, 1917.

The Times Illustrated Magazine

Subscri

The City Bo

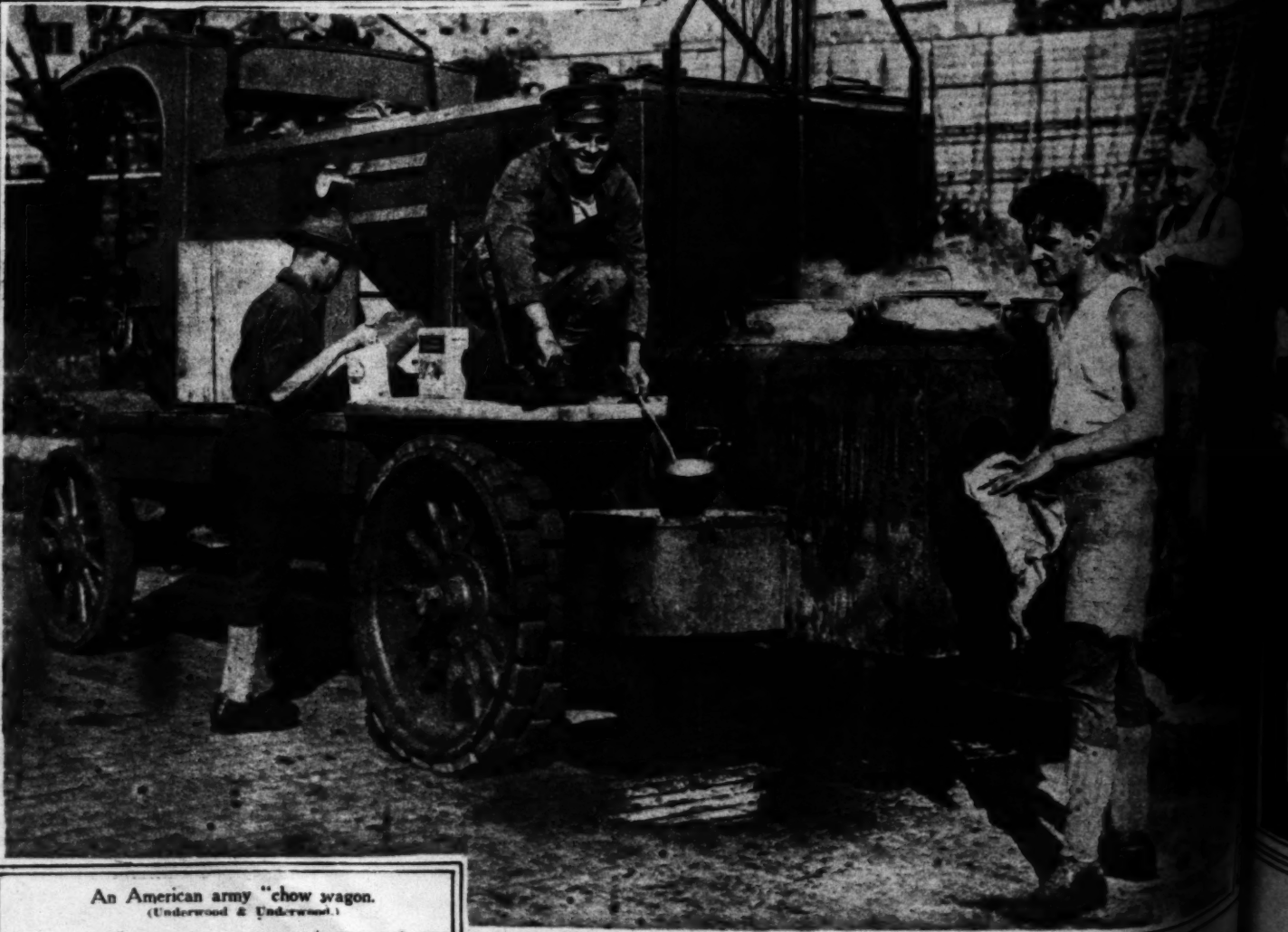
German Prisoners of War Restore What They Destroyed.



An American Sammy bossing Austrian prisoners.
(International Film Service.)



Turning loose a "flying pig" in the trench.
(International Film Service.)



An American army "chow wagon."
(Underwood & Underwood.)



At Silver L



Doggone it! The girls had to butt in.

September 15, 1917.

Pictures of the Day

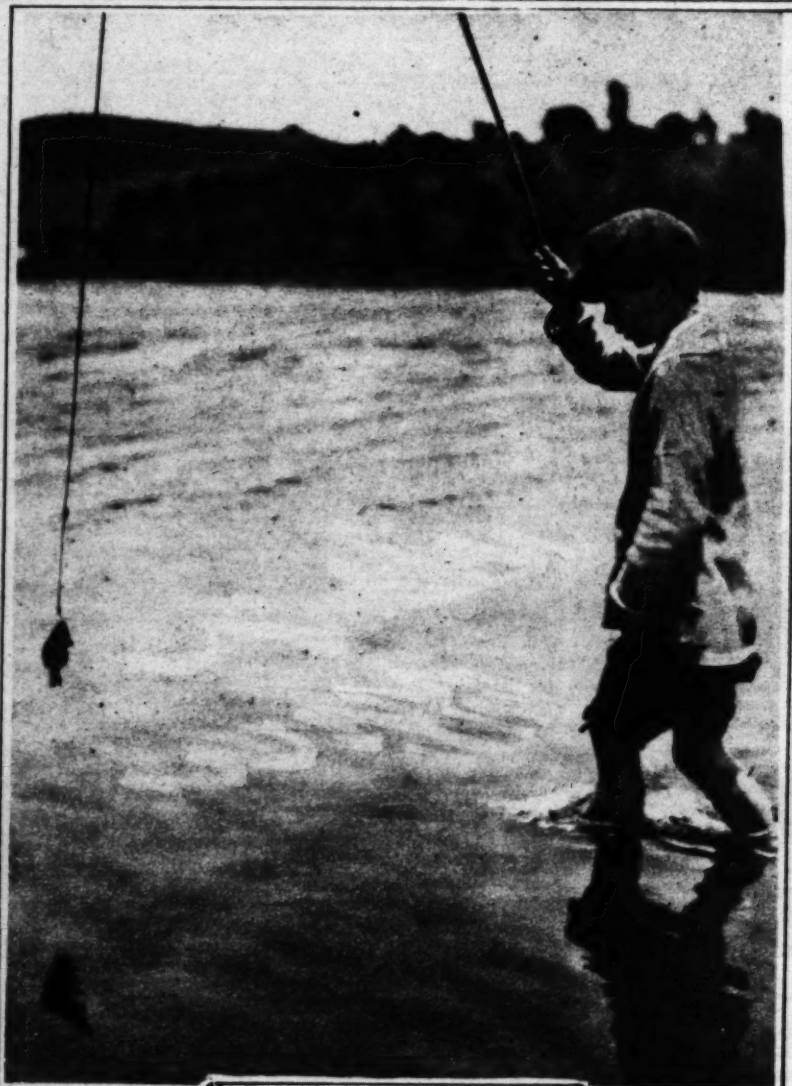
Saturday

The City Boy Finds His Wild Woods in Los Angeles Parks.

Destroyed.



At Silver Lake Park.



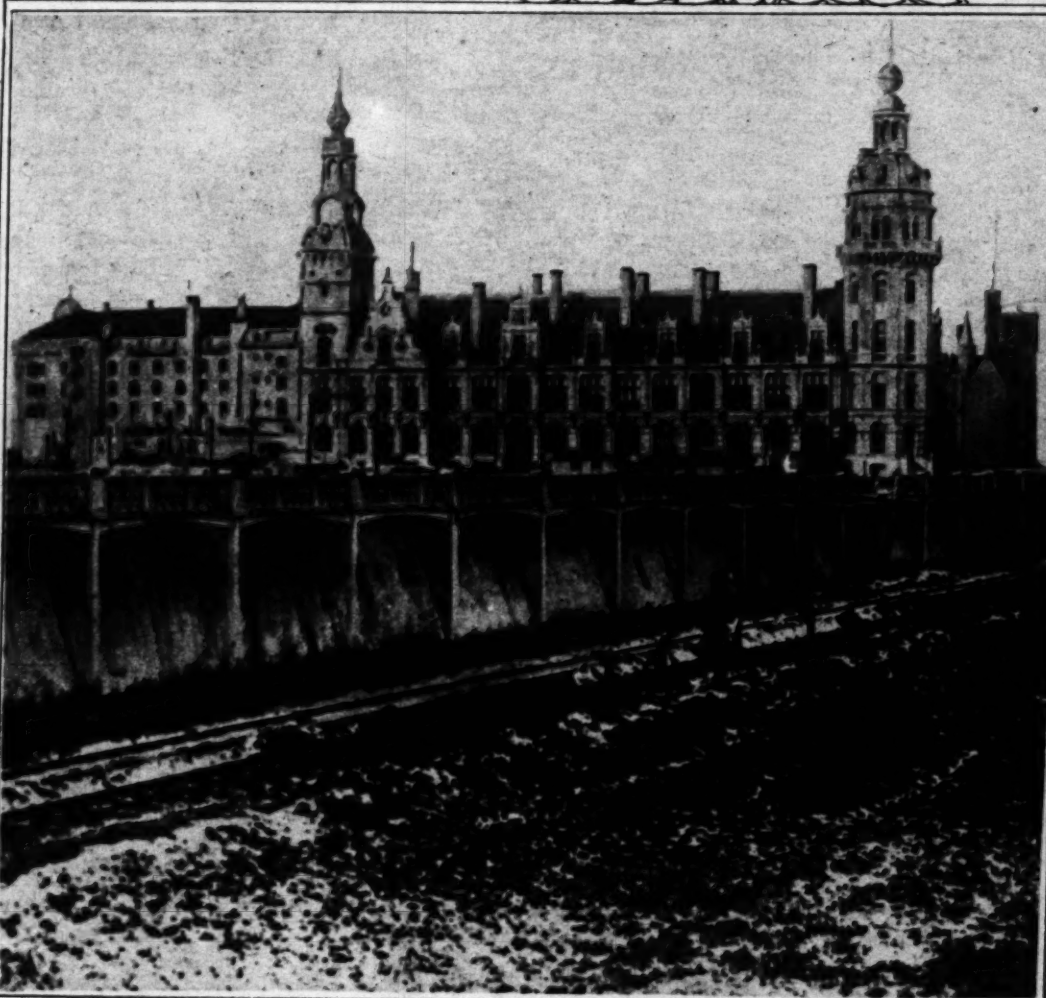
Not a whale but he doesn't care.



Dispute at The girls had to butt in.

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The Hiding Place of the German Subs—Zeebrugge.



Zeebrugge Postoffice building.
(International Film Service)



Zeebrugge city water tower.
(International Film Service)



An American army "chow"
(Underwood & Underwood)

The harbor where the U-boats take refuge.
(International Film Service)

Looking up Main street.

A Guadalupe Russian village between
Tinajas and Ensenada.

Saturday

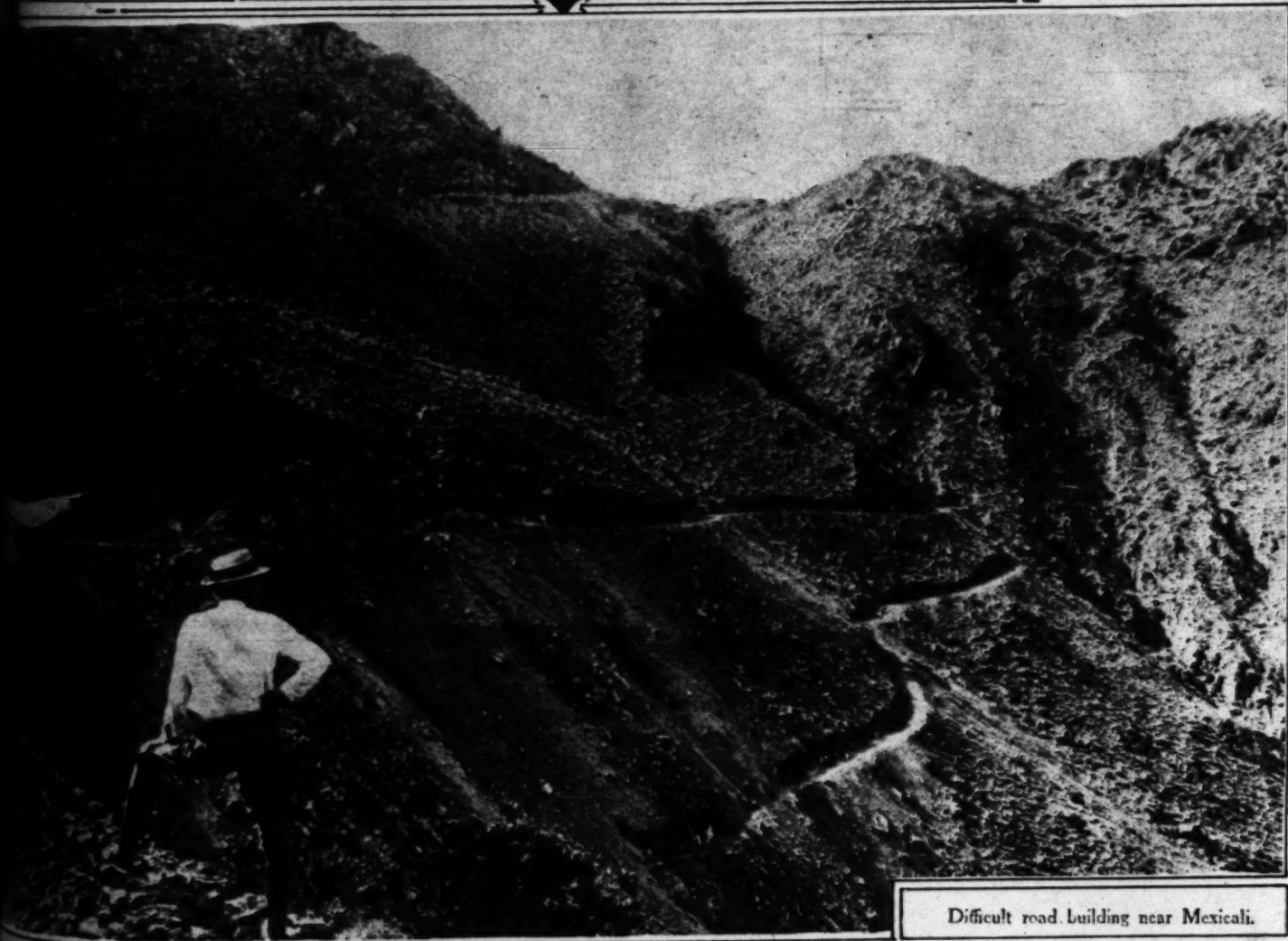
11. 1917.

Pictures of the Day

Our Neighbor—Lower California.



Looking up Main street.



Difficult road building near Mexicali.



Russian village between
San Juan and Ensenada.

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city water tower.
mal Film Service.)

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Some Adorable California Children.

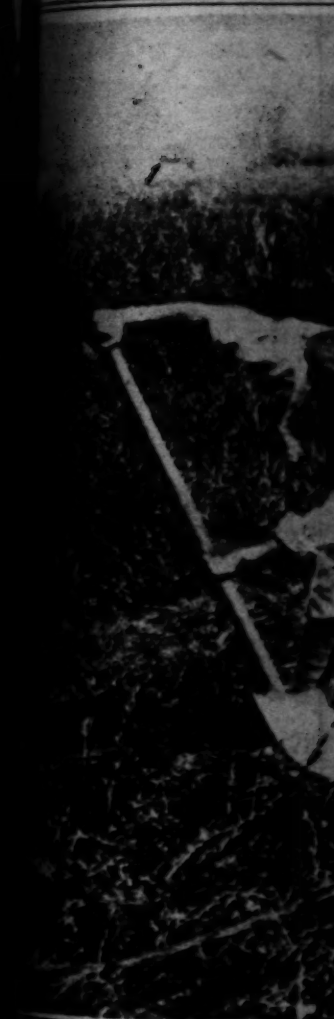
October 13, 1917.



May Sutton Bundy and three little tennis champions.



A future cavalry commander.



Clearing weed-garden. (French Official Photograph. International Film Service.)



Patching bullet-torn buildings in France. (French Official Photograph. International Film Service.)

11, 1917.

Pictures of the Day

Snapshots in the War Zone.



Clearing weed-grown fields.

French Official Photograph.
(International Film Service.)



Rebuilding built-torn buildings in Ribecourt (Oise.)
French Official Photograph.
(International Film Service.)

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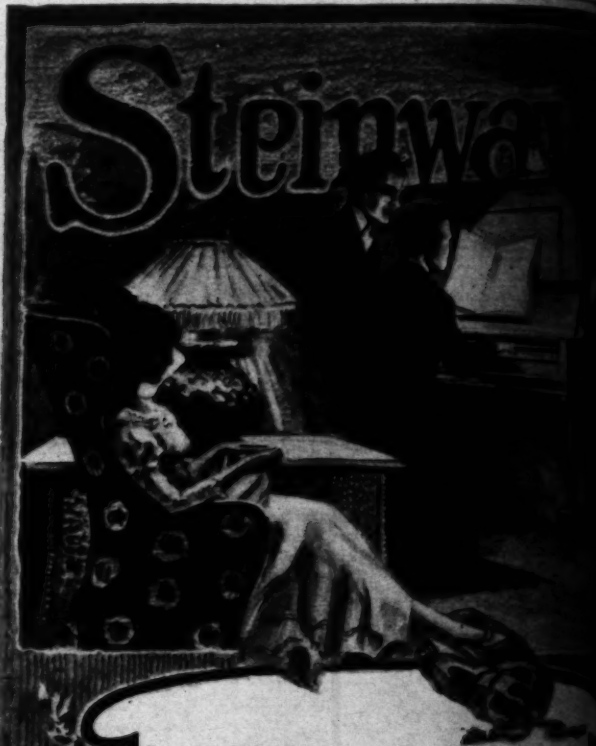
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So Long Mary!



Miss Pickford is leaving Los Angeles and in future will produce her pictures in New York.



Your Ultimate PIANO

The STEINWAY is the piano preferred by artists of international reputation. The world acknowledges their superior opinion because, after all, they are the true judges of piano quality.

The name "STEINWAY" on a piano is an invaluable credential. Time, the severest test of quality, has conclusively proved the superiority of the STEINWAY. It is the one instrument in your home which you will never tire.

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The Steinway House
446-448 South Broadway

in the Vicinity
Off Nan

[BY A. P. NICHOLS]

ATLANTIC PORT, Sept. 18.—Evidence that an enemy submarine has begun depredations in American waters was made here today by two steamships which yesterday morning picked up wireless "S.O.S." calls indicating that a ship was being attacked by a U-boat in the vicinity of Nantucket Lightship. The ship receiving the distress call was a British freighter, and the other an American tanker. Both were on the scene of the attack as they passed sixty miles east of Nantucket at the time about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The identity of the submarine's victim was not learned, but the vessel, as far as is publicly known, was the *Albatross*.

According to the commander of the *Albatross*, the messages received by his wireless operator from the ship which was being shelled were "S.O.S." and "S.O.S." but only a faint "S.O.S." which is the last of several ships in Atlantic.

STEAMSHIP LANE. The names of the steamer were of course that the under-water

THE WORLD'S M
IN TO

Covering the
SKY. Clear. Wind at 3
southwest; velocity, 8 miles.
Temperature, highest, 84 deg.; low-
est, 64 deg. Forecast: Fair. For
more report see last page of

CITY. The carpenters post-
office action one week pend-
ing conference with the head of
the Industries Association.
In addition of 100 converts yes-
terday brought Billy Sunday's score
up to well over 2000 sin-
ners brought into the fold.

men, in retaliation, may
propose an ordinance on the
city hall providing for an ab-
solute home-dry city.

Woman asks annulment of her
marriage to and alimony from a
man who has been legally declared

national banks of Los Angeles
a gain of \$5,000,000 in de-
posits during the past three months.
A wealthy young manufacturer of
clothing married a Los Angeles woman
in the day she procured her di-

Federal District Board of Ap-
pals exempt heads of families,
any ruling to the contrary by
the exemption boards.

relatives of a late Missouri
are opposing the claim for
the estate made by a man who
he was her common-law hus-
band.

more than 600 business men left
the Santa Monica Mountains
they will enjoy a revival of
business in '16.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. The
pactists were rebuffed
when the lease of a Long
hall was rescinded.

thousand people attended the
of the Fraternal Brotherhood
at Glendale Beach.

was reported that a spirited
in court was likely to arise
the will of a Pasadena philan-

inventor and designer whose
modern public buildings in Los
Angeles and the East died at Glen-

was reported at the annual
meeting of the Mutual Orange Dis-
trict that the net profits to
be distributed in the Redlands district ex-
ceeded \$10,000,000.

Clement man, formerly of
Los Angeles, died at Pomona after being
run over by his automobile.

TO SLOPE. I.W.W. who
had been from Columbus
headed out of town and crowds
gathered to see the train for Los Angeles.

United Railroads of San
Francisco are preparing to resume
service tomorrow night.

Gen. Robert, who commit-
ted suicide in the north, left a let-
ter explaining the reasons for his

San Francisco is preparing for a
meeting of 15,000 transworkers tomor-
row morning most of the shipyards.

GERMAN EASTERN. The pres-
ident of a German submarine off
the coast was reported in Wash-

special food envoy says
they must have 12,000,000
pounds of grain or starve.

forecasting weather throughout
the world corn prices down in
Chicago market.

of British merchant ship cap-

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